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THE

Country
GUIDE

VOL. 12 #6
APRIL 1959

In this issue . . .

- 935
- The St. Lawrence Seaway
 - Milk Made Menus
 - Heaven to Betsy

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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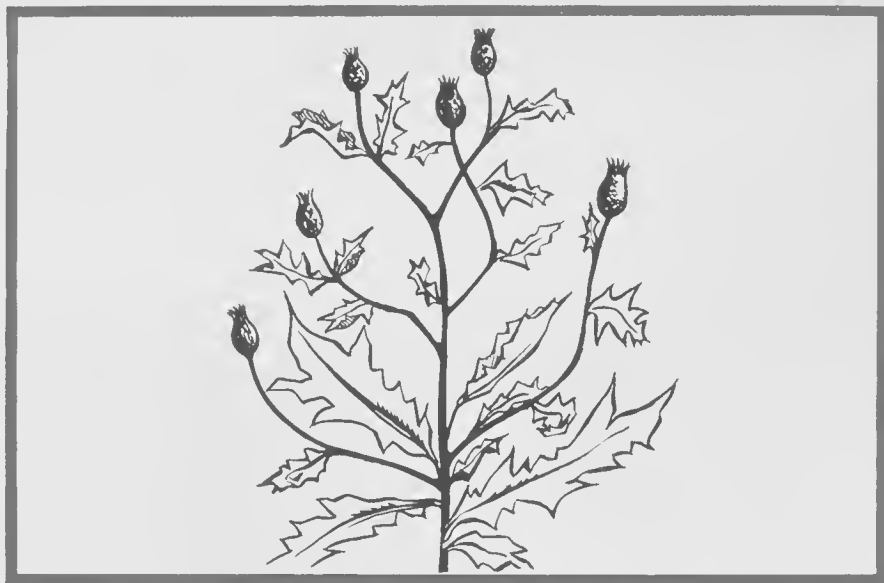


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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



R. S. Elliot

● **THE PRAIRIES AND THE SEA.** With the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway this month, Western Canada is linked directly to the Atlantic. The situation this great project creates is discussed in "Seaway to the West" by R. S. Elliot (page 13) and in Editorials (page 4).

● **AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT FOR THE FARM HOME** represents an investment in extra hands. See "Automation in the Laundry," page 60, for suggestions on the buying and use of washers and dryers.

TAILOR-MADE EGGS are helping to boost flock owners' incomes. This recent development in the poultry business is reported on page 17.

Features

Seaway to the West—by R. S. Elliot	13
Manure Means Money—by K. W. Hill	14
Equalization—Aftermath of a Milk War—by Cliff Faulkner	15
Your Sleep Will Be Shorter	16
Tailor-Made Eggs Bring Price Premiums—by Don Baron	17
Unemployment Insurance for Farm Workers	76

Short Features

New Deal for Cheese Milk	19	Plastic Greenhouses	36
Through Field and Wood	19	Expanded Market for Sweet Corn	38
Another Tool for Beef Producers	22	He Likes Range Pullets	43
Swine Crossbreeding Expanded	26	Grinder-Mixer Saves Labor	45
Low-Cost Stabling for Dairy Cows	28	Insulation for Farm	46
Are You Ignoring Alfalfa?	31	The Tillers	72, 78
Investigate Before You Buy	32	Rural Route Letter	78

News and Views

Editorial Comment	4	Guideposts	8
What's Happening	5	Farm Organizations	10
Weather Forecast	6	Letters	10

Farm Practice

Livestock	22	Poultry	43
Dairying	27	Farm Mechanics	45
Workshop	30	Farm Buildings	46
Soils and Crops	31	What's New	46
Horticulture	36		

Fiction

Heaven to Betsy—by Audrey McKim	53
Wanted—Grandmothers With Attics—by Freda Newton Bunner	62

Home and Family

Roads—by Clarence Edwin Flynn	59
Automation in the Laundry—by Gwen Leslie	60
Ingenious Handicraft—by Harry Dunn	63
Milk Made Menus	64
Handicrafts	66
Posy Pretty	67
Boy and Girl	68
Sewing Hints	69
Young People	70
Make Your Own	79

COVER: To commemorate the visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, our cover picture is an informal portrait by Don McKague of Toronto.—Miller Services Photo.

Editor: LORNE HURD
Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB
Field Editors:
CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada
DON BARON, Eastern Canada
Home and Family Section:
Associate Editors:
ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

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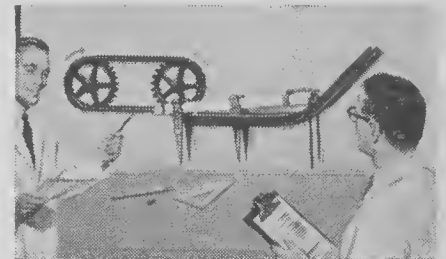
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Editorials

The Eighth Sea

THIS provocative and fanciful title was used to describe the final chapter of Lionel Chevrier's book — "The St. Lawrence Seaway," published recently by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

An eminent lawyer from Cornwall, Ont., Mr. Chevrier was, of course, the Federal Minister of Transport who introduced the legislation in 1951 which established the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and who served from 1954 to 1957 as the agency's president.

No one who has read this book can fail to be captivated with his enthusiasm for the project, or by his intimate and forthright presentation of the history, the drama, the complexities of construction and negotiation, which both preceded and accompanied the building of this long debated and much heralded seaway and power development.

Essentially the Seaway itself, which was a joint undertaking of authorities established by the Canadian and United States governments, is a 27-foot-deep channel extending from Montreal to Lake Erie, and includes the Welland Ship Canal. It is capable of lifting most of the world's ocean-going vessels about 600 feet from sea level, by means of locks, while they travel through to the heart of the North American continent. Conversely, it permits, for the first time, the large lake boats to go down to the seaports on the St. Lawrence River with cargo. It replaces, what had become, over a period of many years, a 14-foot-deep system of canals used by much smaller boats to bypass the rapids and waterfalls in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes water system.

Total capital investment in the Seaway navigation system from Montreal to Lake Erie, including deepening and other improvements to the Welland Canal, is in excess of \$470 million, of which Canada's share is estimated at about \$340 million. These costs are to be recovered over a 50-year period by the collection of tolls on ships, cargoes and passengers using the facilities in the St. Lawrence River section of the Seaway, as well as separate tolls on the Welland Canal.

The hydro-electric power development in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River west of Cornwall, which has been carried out simultaneously with the improvements in navigational works, and which is an integral part of them, was also undertaken through co-operating Canadian and United States interests. The Ontario Hydro and the New York State Power Authority built adjoining generating stations and associated works at a cost of about \$600 million. The power development has a maximum capacity of nearly two million kilowatts of electricity. The costs and the power are to be shared equally by the two utilities. So important was this development, it has been said, that if it had not been for the desperate need for electric power in Ontario and New York State, the St. Lawrence Seaway might still not be built.

WHAT made the building of the Seaway so dramatic and complicated? According to Mr. Chevrier: "There never has been a time when two nations have co-operated to produce works of such size. The Seaway was the most controversial construction project the world has known. It was one of the most ambitious and effective man-made alterations to the face of the earth ever completed. It outranks Suez or Panama in size.

"Few projects have been so bitterly opposed or inspired so many opinions, arguments, legal

battles, treaties and inter-government memoranda. Few projects have been so desperately needed while being delayed for so long. The Seaway story is a chronicle of men fighting for self-interest against nations fighting for national interest."

What effects will the Seaway have on the economy of the continent, and Canada in particular? In Mr. Chevrier's opinion, no one really knows what the full impact will be. The Seaway has already been the subject of detailed analysis, and will continue to receive the close attention of economists, and farm and industrial leaders for years to come. It will obviously lower water transportation costs, and drastically alter the methods and patterns of transportation. It will assist in the further development of industries and their concentration, particularly in Ontario. It is not expected to seriously hurt the fortunes of the railways, because a very large percentage of the traffic will be iron ore and grain, which the railways could not look forward to in any

Mastering the Seaway

THE St. Lawrence Seaway has, of course, important implications for Canadian agriculture.

As already indicated, the cheaper water transportation provided by the Seaway is expected to accelerate the expansion of industry and commerce in the area surrounding the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Basin, and at the same time will assist in the gradual development of this area into a major center of international trade. This should lead to an increased rate of population growth. To the extent that this is true, farmers will experience an enlarged domestic market for their output. But this is obviously a long-run benefit which will take many years to materialize.

By far the most immediate implications of the Seaway opening for agriculture, are those which pertain directly to the Prairie grain crop — Canada's second largest export commodity, and the basis of much of the Prairie economy. To place the relationship of the Seaway and grain movement in further perspective, one needs only relate that some 70 per cent of the traffic is expected to consist of bulk movement of grain going downstream from the West, and iron ore moving upstream from Labrador.

The lead article in this issue of our publication discusses the Seaway and the Prairie farmers' position with respect to it. It has been prepared by Mr. R. S. Elliot—a man especially qualified to deal with the subject. We commend his timely and thought-provoking comments to all our readers.

For our part, and especially in the light of Mr. Elliot's article, there are clearly several essential points to bear in mind.

The Seaway opening marks only a partial improvement in this inland watercourse. Much work remains to be done in deepening parts of the channel west of Lake Erie before the 27-foot Seaway depth prevails throughout the entire waterway from Montreal to Lakehead. Moreover, there is still much work to be done in improving grain handling and storage facilities at the St. Lawrence River ports. Not until these jobs are completed, 2 to 3 years from now, can anyone expect the reduced cost benefits for grain movement to be fully real-

event. It should make possible substantial savings in the movement of grain and other commodities, which normally move through the Great Lakes to Montreal.

Transportation has always been an essential factor in Canada's development. We still have a relatively small population scattered over vast areas, with our natural resources and export commodities often remote from our main centers of population and our seaports. We are among the top trading nations of the world. These things have made an efficient system of transportation essential for the continued growth and well-being of our economy. The St. Lawrence Seaway, therefore, should open up new and challenging opportunities, and eventually lead to a higher degree of development and prosperity than we have experienced to this time.

It is against such a background that Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower will join one another at the St. Lambert Lock near Montreal on June 26 to officially open the St. Lawrence Seaway—"The Eighth Sea." Certainly the occasion will be a momentous one.

We can do no more than to pay high tribute to Mr. Chevrier for his singular contribution to this achievement, and to all those who provided the determination, the diplomacy, the technical skill and labor to complete such a vast undertaking in such a short time. May the promise it holds for the future be fulfilled. V

ized. We would hope these tasks will proceed with all possible dispatch.

The decision to charge tolls on vessels and cargo moving through the new and improved facilities, seriously reduces whatever cost benefits there were to be gained in grain transportation through the Seaway, and also places the Canadian grain producer and the trade at a still further disadvantage in comparison with their counterparts in the United States. Surely, when the Seaway has been in operation for a reasonable length of time, the Canadian Government will review its policy on tolls to ascertain whether they should be adjusted or even eliminated. We submit Mr. Elliot's arguments for a toll-free Seaway are compelling ones.

As a further result of the Seaway opening, competition arising from the carriage of grain in ocean vessels, and competition from U.S. grain moving through the watercourse, will undoubtedly compel adjustments in the managed price policy for Canadian grain. In Mr. Elliot's words, this will confront the makers of our grain policy "with challenging propositions, calling for carefully conceived decisions." This underlines the continuing need for study, as well as for a degree of flexibility, so as to be able to anticipate as well as meet the changing conditions which will inevitably occur.

Finally, the reduced grain movement from Lakehead, which at the time of writing is causing some concern, has not resulted, as yet, in a shortage of grain in forward positions, according to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. This reduced movement since the opening of navigation, currently running at about half of what it was in the corresponding period a year earlier, has been caused in part by the diversion of lake carriers to transport iron ore—a situation which developed because of a threatened U.S. steel strike, and in part by the inexperience of those using the new facilities the Seaway provides. As the demand for grain develops, it is to be hoped that the availability of lake boats will be such as to assure an ample movement to forward positions to keep the grain moving into export markets. All things considered, the Lakehead movement appears to be a situation that bears watching. Canada's grain export position this year is serious enough without being further handicapped by transportation tie-ups. V

What's Happening

N.S. MINISTER PROPOSES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appearing before the Senate Committee on Land Use, the Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing for Nova Scotia, proposed "that the Federal Government might very well give some thought to the introduction and implementation of a federal rural development program in Nova Scotia which might be operated in a certain section of the province on a restricted pilot-program scale. It would be conducted on an experimental basis and would be set up in such a way by the Canada Department of Agriculture that it would work in close co-operation with the province."

"The first undertaking," said Mr. Haliburton, "would be a land-use study and what I have in mind is an appraisal of the farming potential in the area. Such an appraisal would show whether or not an adjustment of farming in this area is possible. This kind of study should also indicate how various changes could be brought about in any specific region and within any individual farm organization."

Mr. Haliburton believed the problem of the small farm could best be studied by a special authority, and that through such study a policy might be evolved by which adjustments could be carried out on small farms in the province.

In his brief, Mr. Haliburton stressed, among other things, that: (a) Plans should be practical and should attempt to maintain on the land a population in line with food and fibre needs; (b) sound policies should be devised to provide adequate capital for those on the land, together with necessary technical and economic information; (c) beneficial policies, such as freight assistance on feed grains, should be continued; (d) the area of improved land per farm must be increased to permit expansion of cattle and sheep production.

GAME ACT CHANGE BENEFITS SASK. FARMERS

Persons owning livestock killed or wounded by hunters during future big game and upland game bird seasons will be reimbursed for their loss under a recent amendment to the Saskatchewan Game Act. The amount payable will not exceed the value of the animal, less the amount which can be salvaged. The amendment is intended to provide a form of protection for livestock owners and to help improve hunter-farmer relations.

LIVESTOCK EXPORT TRADE DROPS OFF

Livestock exports to the United States, with the exception of calves and hogs, were down considerably in the January 1 to May 16 period of this year, as compared with the same period in 1958. Exports to May 16 (with the 1958 figures in brackets) were as follows: slaughter cattle 16,104 (30,814); feeder cattle 67,154 (113,152); grade and purebred dairy

females and bulls 13,360 (16,654); sheep and lambs 8,604 (15,162); calves 14,958 (6,984); and hogs 1,608 (767). It should be noted that these exports do not reflect processed meat exports. Dressed beef and veal exports are also well below those of last year, while pork shipments are running well ahead.

FARM LABOR FORCE DECLINES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly labor force survey for the week ended April 18 of this year estimates the agriculture labor force at 661,000 as compared to 691,000 for the same week a year earlier. This represents a decline of 30,000 workers, or a drop of more than 4 per cent. The agriculture labor force for April 1959, included 84,000 paid workers, 398,000 farmers without paid employees, 51,000 with paid employees, and 178,000 unpaid family workers. About 75 per cent of the agriculture labor force worked 45 hours or more per week.

CROP INSURANCE BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. D. S. Harkness, introduced a motion in the House of Commons on May 21, calling for early consideration of a Government measure to provide for Federal contributions to provincial crop insurance schemes. The motion states that the payment of contributions and the making of loans for such purposes would be made by the Minister of Finance out of the consolidated revenue fund.

MORE PRICE SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED

Hon. D. S. Harkness, Canada's Minister of Agriculture, has announced support prices for a number of products during May. Highlights of these announcements follow:

Eggs. The existing price support of 44 cents a doz. for Grade A Large eggs delivered to Montreal, is to continue in effect for another 12-month period ending May 5, 1960. This level of support is approximately 85 per cent of the base price (10-year average) of 52 cents a doz.

In making this announcement the Minister pointed out that up to April 27, the Stabilization Board had purchased 503,073 cases, and shell eggs were still being offered in unprecedented volume. With many countries of the world developing large surpluses of shell eggs, the disposal of the surplus accumulated by the Board is creating an extremely serious problem. Mr. Harkness stated that because of integration in this industry and technological developments, the present support program is providing an incentive to commercial operators to increase production.

The board, as is the case with hogs, has been directed to develop, as soon as possible, a method of providing price support for shell eggs by means

(Please turn to page 72)

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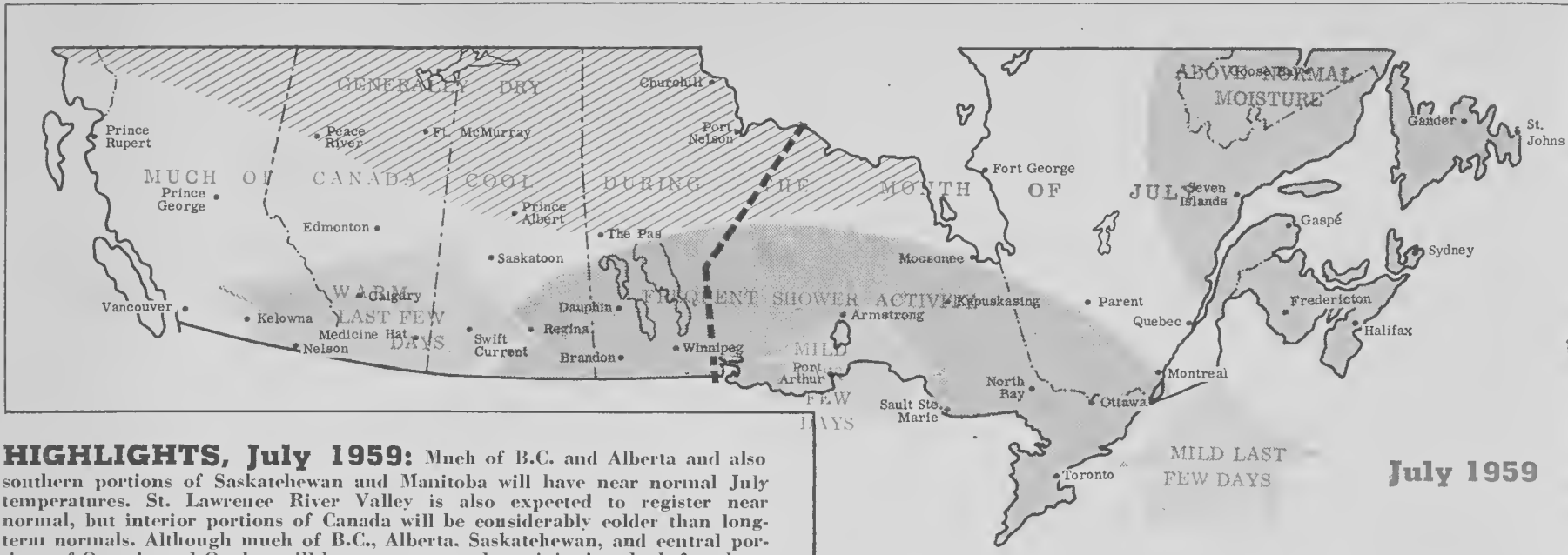
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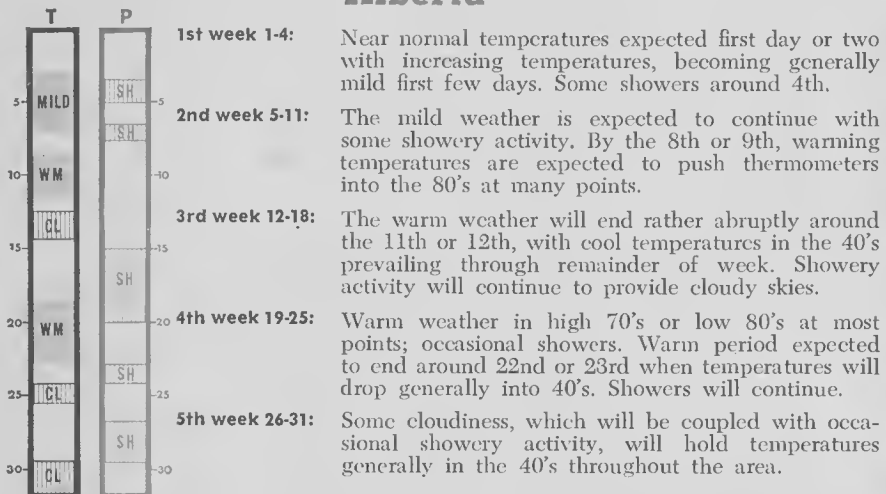
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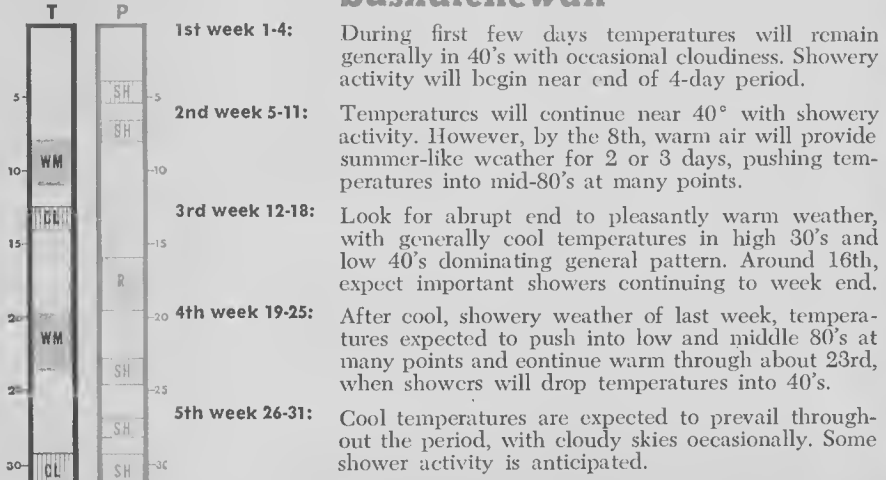
HIGHLIGHTS, July 1959: Much of B.C. and Alberta and also southern portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba will have near normal July temperatures. St. Lawrence River Valley is also expected to register near normal, but interior portions of Canada will be considerably colder than long-term normals. Although much of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, and central portions of Ontario and Quebec will have near normal precipitation, look for above normal amounts in New Brunswick, St. Lawrence River Valley and Great Lakes area, while northern areas and much of Manitoba will be below normal.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

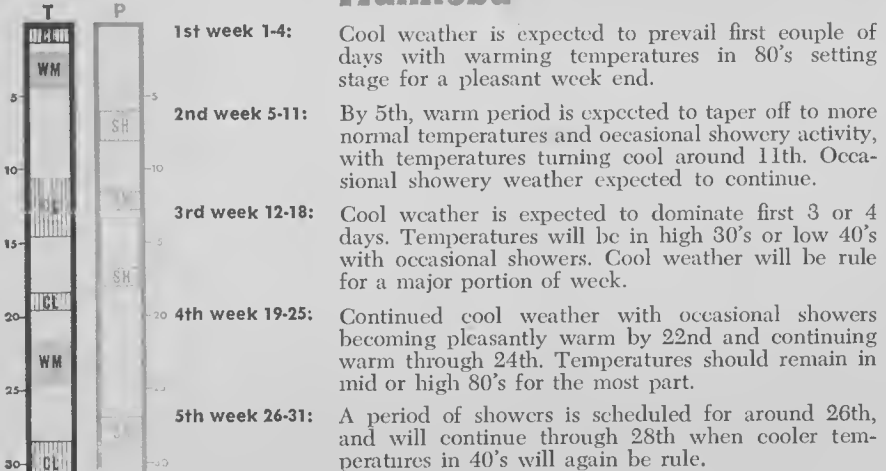
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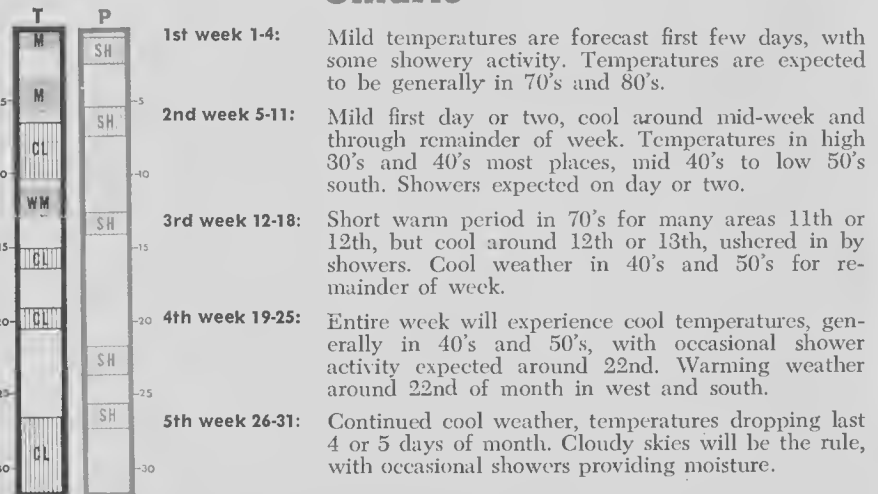
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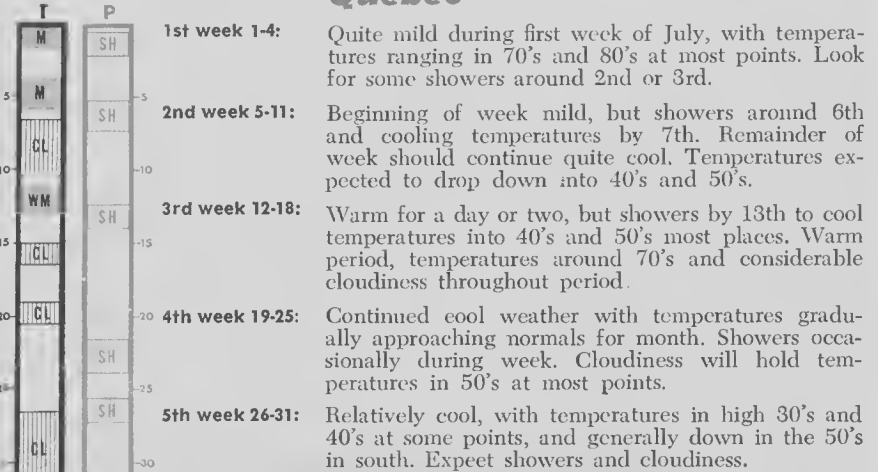
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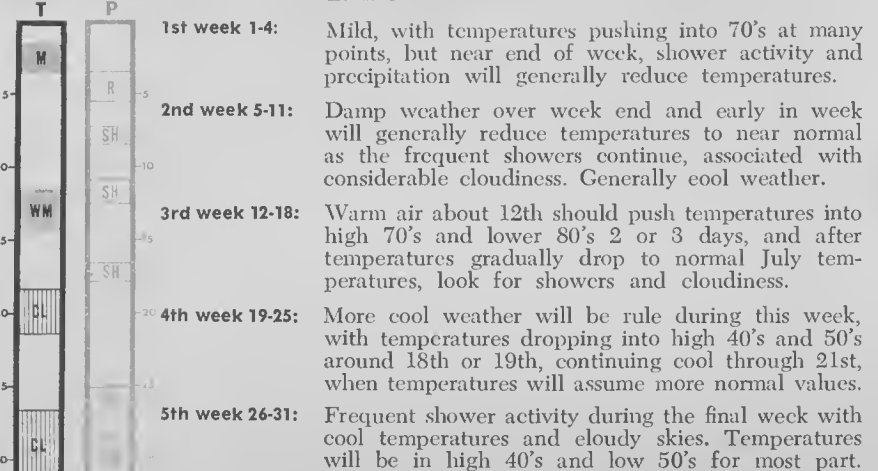
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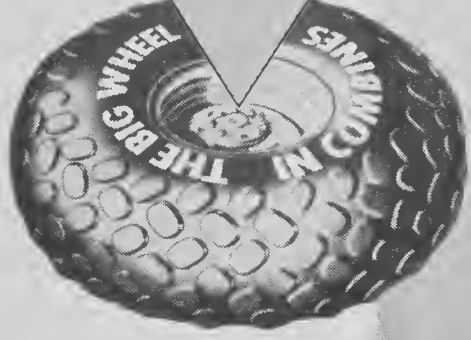


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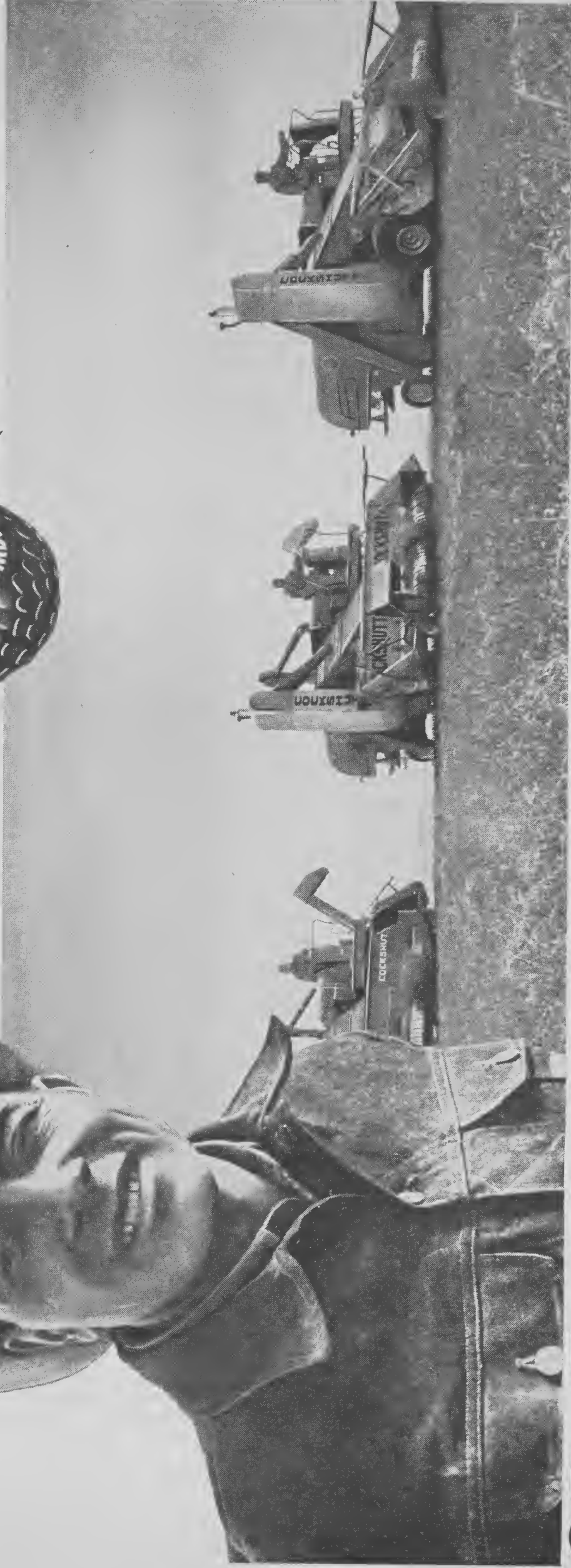


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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS disappointingly slow this spring, partly due to the delayed Seaway opening and initial tie-ups. Also, stocks are heavy in major exporting countries--some 20 per cent higher than last year's and importers are in no hurry to buy.

COW PRICES have been especially strong this year, a reflection of increased build-up of herds and hold back of breeding stocks in the U.S. Somewhat lower price levels can be expected toward the year end.

CROP CONDITIONS in most major exporting countries outside Canada rated favorable this spring. Australian planting conditions for wheat are good and with their expected increased acreage and a good growing season, it could mean a record crop and a big push in export markets.

BUTTER PRODUCTION continues to climb ahead of last year's, while consumption goes down. Recently changed support levels for some dairy products, and method of support payment should prevent run-away production, but stocks are likely to increase during the year.

CANADIAN CATTLE PRICES depend largely on U.S. cattle cycle where beef build-up is gathering speed, but reduced market supplies are keeping prices high. Big profits are pretty well past and this will be a good year to put enterprise on sound footing to take care of lower prices probably in 1960 and especially 1961.

HOG MARKETINGS continue to soar. Storage stocks are piling up, making a real disposal headache. The feeding ratios don't indicate big profits, but guaranteed prices remove much of the risk and provide an indirect market for grain.

CANADA'S SHARE of world wheat market will be less this year as the U.S., Argentina and Australia capture more markets. This is mainly a reflection of increased supplies in those countries and smaller stocks in Canada.

MARGARINE OUTPUT, after lagging early in the season, is sliding ahead as the economical butter substitute continues to bite into the market for the real product.

RYE PRICES have shown more than a seasonal price increase this spring in response to increased speculative activity, smaller supplies and mediocre crop prospects.

CHEESE STOCKS are now at near normal levels due to large exports. Production this year is running only slightly ahead of a year earlier so no trouble is presently in sight for this commodity.

FEED GRAIN use in Eastern Canada has been heavy this year due to increased output of livestock products. Imports of Western grain have been large but may slack off from now on as farmers clean out their bins.



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Cockshutt's self-propelled "SP 428" combine is *big where it counts most*—in threshing, separating and cleaning capacity. And Cockshutt's pull-type combine is big too ... has the biggest capacity in the 5-foot to 7-foot pull-type class! See them soon at your Cockshutt dealer.

WORLD'S FIRST DRIVE-O-MATIC—is by far the best self-propelled combine to sweep through a field. Cockshutt's "SP 428" gives you instant control of ground speed, header height, steering. Jumbo "Flotraction" tires—another Cockshutt "first"—glide you across the field. Wheel base is longer for better traction, balance. Big 76 h.p. heavy-duty engine. Large separation and cleaning areas give extra crop-handling capacity. And you can work in the field longer without delays because of its 60-bushel grain tank, big "all-day" fuel tank.

For facts about the giant in its class, turn page



Cockshutt

COCKSHUTT COMBINES COMBINE THE BEST

...sweep fields clean as a cat's whiskers!

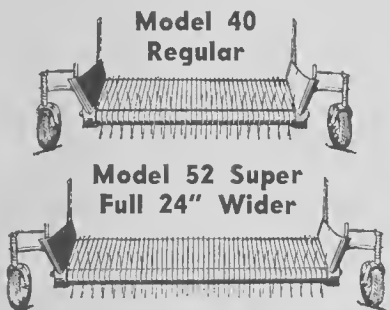
COCKSHUTT SWATHER STEERS EASILY...CUTS SWIFTLY— This new Cockshutt "SP 423" is so easy to handle you can practically drive it through the eye of a needle! New "trim" steering lets you turn with fingertip pressure. Reel and platform raise and lower by handy foot-controlled hydraulics. Build perfectly interlaced windrows that lay high and loose on the stubble for fast drying, easy pick-up. Speed range: 2 1/4 to 10 mph. Comes in 10', 12', 14' or 16' models.





The Northwest Special

is quality-built for those who know and want the best. When you look it over, you'll see why its boosters refer to it as the only really up-to-date pick-up.



For full information on the Innes Northwest Special Pick-Up and the Innes Straw Chopper, drop a card to your nearest distributor: Innes J. Haug Ltd., Regina, Sask; H. L. Turner, Ltd., Blenheim, Ont.; Wheat-Belt Industries, Ltd., 1334 10 Ave., Calgary, Alberta; Fargo Farm Equip. Sales Co., Inc., Box 945 Portage La Prairie, Man.

Another Superior Product —



The Innes Straw Chopper

No other chopper has this winning combination of curved swinging hammers arranged spirally around the special steel shaft that maintains the force and speed you've got to have to handle those mean "green slugs" easily and efficiently. Innes is completely adjustable, both as to retarder knives and for control of spread. All parts, materials, bearings, design, and workmanship compare favorably with machine tools—Innes is quality-built to last. Easiest to install—easiest to work with.

Models to fit most combines. Rock-rib guarantee.

MADE BY **Innes COMPANY**
BETTENDORF, IOWA
We pride ourselves on our service

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

FARM REPRESENTATION AT ATLANTIC CONGRESS

Interprovincial Farm Union Council vice-president, Ed Nelson, will be one of three Alberta delegates to attend the Atlantic Congress to be held in London, Eng., this month.

Canada's delegation will consist of 15 members of the Senate and House of Commons, as well as 30 non-parliamentarians from industry, commerce, banking, labor, mass media, universities, professions and agriculture.

The purpose of the Congress is to consider ways and means of developing closer and more effective co-operation between North American and European members of NATO. The Congress will consider political, economic, cultural and military affairs.

Since the production of food has become a vital factor in world economics, IFUC considers it particularly fitting that Canadian farmers should be represented at this Congress. ✓

MFU CLAIMS ACT CIRCUMSCRIBED

Manitoba Farmers' Union President R. Usick, has charged that Minister of Agriculture Harkness is circumventing the Agricultural Stabilization Act if he follows through on recent announcements to use deficiency payments for hogs and eggs, instead of market price supports.

Mr. Usick argues that the main purpose of the 10-year average market price, as a basis for determining the 80 per cent guaranteed price level to farmers, was to prevent a sudden collapse in market prices. Under the deficiency payment scheme proposed for eggs and hogs, the market price will be allowed to fluctuate to any lower level. In a year or two, Mr. Usick points out, the 80 per cent average of market prices, as a guaranteed minimum, could prove meaningless to farmers.

A complete clarification of the purposes and workings of the Agricultural Stabilization Act is needed, according to Mr. Usick. Farm Union representatives were to take this matter up with the Minister of Agriculture late in May. ✓

CFA CALLS FOR SMALL FARM AGENCY

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a presentation to the Senate Committee on Land Use, called for the establishment of a "small farm" administration which would combine the functions of serving as a source of necessary financial resources, and as a center for gathering information and co-ordinating federal-provincial action on the small farm problem.

The brief emphasized that such a national agency should deal primarily with the economic and social aspects of the problem, rather than the technical. It repeated an earlier recommendation that the technical problems and programs regarding the use

and conservation of our land resources should come under a separate federal administration which would work in close co-operation with the provinces.

In coping with the "small farm" problem, the Federation recommended the following specific new or improved services for the farming community, which should be developed as part of a joint federal-provincial program:

- Adequate supervised credit, to be made available on a "package deal" basis, by which farmers with sufficient skill and management ability, and who are presently on inadequate units, could be established on sound economic units.

- Improved extension services, particularly in farm management, as well as improved vocational training facilities and opportunities for farmers.

- Land purchases by the state at fair prices from farmers who have little hope of becoming established on a satisfactory basis, and/or who wish to become established in some other occupation.

- Research and investigation directed toward opening up new opportunities for successful farming, with special emphasis on production and management techniques adaptable to moderate-sized farm enterprises.

Letters

Opportunity Knocks

For 12 years I have been ill and, for most of this time, completely bedridden.

I was a missionary worker in the slums of Philadelphia when I first became ill. I left my sick bed to officiate at the funeral of a Spanish woman whom I did not know. This resulted in a relapse, and proved to be the beginning of these many years of suffering and privation.

I am collecting postage stamps to try to forget the pain and discomforts. I hope The Country Guide readers will send me stamps of any kind. They will be a real help and deeply appreciated.

REV. ROBERT BROWN,
P.O. Box 721,
Reading, Pa., U.S.A.

A Politician's View

I want you to know how much I appreciate your kindness in including me in the distribution of The Country Guide.

The format makes the contents most inviting, and having been invited, the same proved to be most interesting.

GORDON CHOWN, M.P.,
Winnipeg South,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

- Vocational training and re-establishment assistance programs for farmers who wish to leave the industry.

- Investigations into the possibilities of developing local non-farm industry, or industry related to farming and forestry, in the interests of bettering rural community life by stabilizing population and providing off-farm employment opportunities.

- Housing measures designed, in co-operation with the National Housing administration, to facilitate the construction of separate family living accommodation for either married members of the family, or for hired help, as a means of promoting the maintenance of the family farm.

The CFA presentation underlined that the problems of the small farmer cannot be met by any one program or administration, and those things that are done should be adequately co-ordinated and carried out on the basis of the farmer's voluntary participation. ✓

IFUC LAND USE AND CREDIT BRIEFS

During May the Interprovincial Farm Union Council made major submissions to the Senate Committee on Land Use, and to the Government of Canada on farm credit reform.

Land Use

In its submission to the Land Use Committee, the IFUC stated that proper land use is the concern and, consequently, the responsibility of all citizens, with the primary responsibility.

(Please turn to page 74)

Water Safety

May we congratulate The Guide on the article "Be Cool and Careful," which appeared in the May issue? It covered the field of water safety very effectively, and recommended safety to young readers by showing that it is quite possible to obey the rules and still have fun.

As you are no doubt aware, a much greater proportion of drownings occur among rural than among urban residents, and we are therefore especially happy to see such an article in a periodical so widely read by farm people.

MARGARET ALLEN,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
Manitoba Division, Winnipeg.

Wild Oat Control that Worked

Your paper (March 1959) had a story about wild oat control, and I thought your readers might like to know how I rid my land of them. As I live in southern Ontario, the method that killed them here might not work on the prairies, but it might be worth trying, because it did the trick for me.

About 1928 I discovered I had a wild oat infestation along one side of a field. I told a man I knew, indicating I'd like to get rid of them. He said it was an easy matter if I'd go about it in the right way. The following is the method he recommended.

Seed the field down and leave it for 2 or 3 years. Pasture it if you wish.

(Please turn to page 74)

**This grain-gobbler has the
biggest appetite in its class...gulps
up heaviest crops with
the greatest of ease!**

THE GIANT OF ITS CLASS — The Cockshutt "422" is a combine that invites comparison. It's built to set new threshing standards in every crop. This modern combine has all the features that count most in getting more grain or seed out of your fields faster and with unmatched economy. Giant 66" wide, straight-through body design has bigger threshing, separating, and cleaning capacity than any other combine in its class. Compare, and you will choose a Cockshutt, because only Cockshutt gives you all the most wanted combine features... and at a price you can afford to pay.

THE NEW POWER-FIFIC LEADER — That Cockshutt "550" pulling the combine is just one of 16 models in the "500" series that have the muscles to cut the mustard in any farming operation. Heading the list is Cockshutt's "560" diesel recently crowned economy champion of its class. The powerful "570" (gas or diesel) and "540" (gas) utility tractors, also give you the power and economy you need for modern power farming. Try one of these rugged beauties yourself... put it through every test that you can think of, and you will see for yourself, just why Cockshutt tops them all.



**MORE PROOF THAT COCKSHUTT HAS
THE MUSCLES... FOR FARMING**

Wait until you see the

3 NEW INTERNATIONAL CRAWLER TRACTORS

in the 26 to 30 Drawbar Horsepower Range



Crawler-engineered from the ground up!

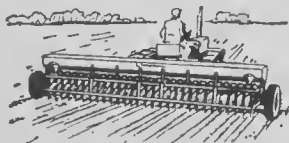
WAIT AND SEE! These compact *Canadian-built* Internationals are bringing *new power on tracks* to farms large and small—new standards of efficiency and work output to field, orchard and woodlot—new brawn and ability to complete countless other round-the-farm tasks for which IH crawlers are specially designed. Every model crawler-engineered from the ground up, without compromise with wheel tractor design or manufacture—product of Harvester's 20 year's experience in building crawlers for every application. Learn how a new extra-rugged, extra-versatile IH crawler will perfect your farm power team—broaden your opportunities to farm at a profit. Fill in the handy coupon and mail today.



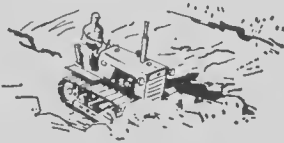
New power and traction for plowing and tillage.



New low-profile power and pull for fruit-farming.



New, flotation—regardless of soft ground conditions.



New push-and-pull power to move earth—dig ponds and trench silos.

INTERNATIONAL T-4

26.3 drawbar horsepower. IH C-123 gasoline engine. Swinging drawbar—with optional IH 3-point Fast-Hitch to take your present 3-pt. tools.

INTERNATIONAL T-5

30.9 drawbar horsepower. New IH C-135 gasoline engine. All the outstanding IH options including Torque Amplifier and 3-point Fast-Hitch.

INTERNATIONAL TD-5

28.5 drawbar horsepower. New IH B-275 diesel engine that starts easily in any weather. Long line of options fits the TD-5 to your jobs exactly.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

MAIL THIS COUPON!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Send me more information on the new, compact International crawlers for the farm.

NAME _____ (please print)

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[St. Lawrence Seaway Authority photo]

Above: The Iroquois Lock, most westerly of seven new locks built for the St. Lawrence Seaway. Right: Seaway construction permits ocean vessels of the kind being unloaded here at the Toronto docks to ply the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes water system as far west as the grain terminals at the Lakehead.



[Toronto Harbour Commissioners' photo]

Seaway to the West

This month's Seaway opening officially marks the start of a new era in the transportation of Canadian grain to export markets. Our author pinpoints the significance of the event for prairie farmers, and urges them to remain alert to changing conditions while the waterway develops its full potentials

by **R. S. ELLIOT**

Secretary, Winnipeg Grain Exchange

*The sea! The sea! The open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!*

—BRYAN W. PROCTER.

IN the glow of accomplishment that quite properly marks the official opening of the Seaway section of the improved Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, there is a tendency—particularly on the prairies—to expect great and wonderful results almost immediately. Perhaps, understandably, there is an overly enthusiastic inclination to herald the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in the gladsome and happy words of Bryan W. Procter, in his poem "The Sea." But this inclination to shout joyously over the fact that the sea

has been brought 1,200 miles closer to our prairie farms and industries should be tempered by an accurate knowledge of the physical dimensions and capacities of the work that has been completed, and of the extent of the relatively major works that remain to be completed.

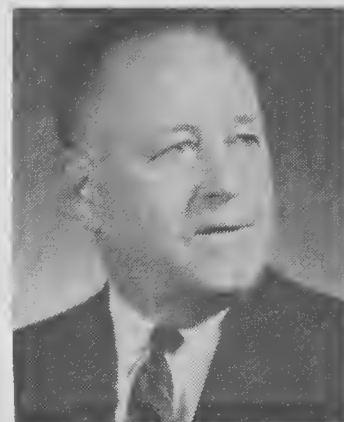
The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway is a complex of lakes, rivers, canals and other man-made facilities, which stretches for a distance of 1,200 miles from the Canadian Lakehead to the deep water port of Montreal on the St. Lawrence River. It is not completed to Seaway specifications over its entire length, nor will it be until 1961 or 1962. The portion of the Seaway which Her Majesty, the Queen, will officially

open this month, and which is completed to the official seaway depth of 27 feet, is that 200-mile reach from Montreal through the Thousand Island section of the St. Lawrence River and into Lake Ontario at Kingston.

A 27-foot ruling depth also prevails in Lake Ontario and through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie; but in the connecting channels between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the completion of works to deepen the channels to a minimum depth of 27 feet will not be accomplished for another 2 or 3 years, at least. Not until these works have been completed will vessels drawing as much as 25.5 feet of water be able to ply the entire waterway complex, in either direction, between the Canadian Lakehead and the deep water ports of the St. Lawrence River.

THIS is not to suggest that the opening of the Seaway between Montreal and Lake Ontario is an unimportant forward step in providing improved deep water transportation for Western Canadian grain. Until this spring, the ruling depth of water on the St. Lawrence River between Prescott and the port of Montreal was only 14 feet. This reach of shallow water compelled the transfer of grain from large upper-lake type vessels to smaller canalers at Port Colborne, Prescott and other transfer ports on the Lower Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence. It was this section of the waterway complex, too, which prevented the penetration of all but the smallest ocean vessels beyond Montreal.

The area of the system which now presents the least in water depth is



Mr. Elliot acted as secretary and economic adviser to the Joint Study Committee, appointed by the Canadian Wheat Board and the Grain Shippers and Exporters Association, to weigh the implications of The Seaway for the Canadian wheat industry.

in the St. Marys River between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. A section of that channel below the Sault Ste. Marie Locks, known as the Neebish Cuts, will restrict the passage of vessels to those having a draft of approximately 22 feet, or perhaps less, depending on seasonal water levels. Obviously, the upper limits of vessel draft and vessel dimensions which can effect passage of the whole waterway must be determined by the capacities and limitations of that portion of the system which provides the least in water depths and the least in dimensions of other pertinent facilities. Thus, because of the situation in the St. Marys River, maximum drafts in the current navigation season and in 1960, either for upper-lakers carrying grain from the Lakehead to downstream deep water ports, or for ocean-going vessels coming to the Lakehead to accept grain cargo for direct carriage to overseas destinations, will be restricted to 22 feet, or less.

This is a vast improvement over the previous situation, and it is expected that important quantities of Canadian grain will move from the Lakehead in large upper-lakers direct to river ports. For the quantity of grain which does move in this manner, the expensive operation of transferring grain into smaller canal type vessels will be eliminated. It is expected, too, that a relatively important number of ocean-going vessels will

(Please turn to page 71)



[St. Lawrence Seaway Authority photo]

Ships enter St. Lawrence Seaway channel at Montreal, just downstream from the Jacques Cartier Bridge seen in background. The St. Lambert Lock, most easterly of the locks, is in center foreground. Lift of this lock is 15 feet.



Modern machinery has taken much of the back-breaking work out of handling farmyard manure.

Manure Means Money

Don't let it get away from you

by K. W. HILL

Principal Agronomist, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

MANURE is the most valuable agricultural by-product. Canada's 10 million cattle annually produce more than 100 million tons. At \$3 per ton, this amount of manure is worth potentially about half as much as our annual wheat crop.

However, only a titling of this potential value is realized. At least half of this manure is dropped on pastures and range lands and is not recoverable, although it does some good where it falls. The remainder accumulates in barns and corrals but frequently is drastically reduced in value by poor handling methods.

A ton of average farm manure contains approximately 10 lb. of nitrogen, 5 lb. of phosphoric acid and 10 lb. of potash. These are the three common fertilizer elements and to buy these amounts of them as commercial fertilizer, at present prices, would cost about \$3. However, manure contains organic matter, micro-organisms, trace elements, hormones, and vitamins which may increase its value considerably beyond this amount. Manure also helps in the aeration of a clay soil and adds binding material to a sandy soil.

Manure is a perishable product. It deserves special care. The plant nutrients of nitrogen and potash are very soluble and can be readily leached out. The millions of micro-organisms which it contains require the right combination of moisture and air or they will convert the nitrogen to ammonia. This ammonia is a gas and passes off into the air—forever lost as far as fertilizing value is concerned.

PRESERVING good manure is like preserving good silage—the rules are the same—keep it moist and keep out the air. We could learn a lot from the farmers of Europe and Asia about storing manure. They frequently use concrete pits into which the manure can be compacted and from which there will be no run-off.

We have some concrete pits and some manure sheds in this country, but it will probably be many years before they become standard on our farms. In the meantime, what is the best method of storage? Manure should be stored in large piles with vertical sides. If a concrete or asphalt base is not possible, a clay soil can be made quite impervious by puddling it when it is wet. A furrow thrown up around the pile will help prevent run-off and loss of the valuable nutrients. The pile should be kept moist and well packed to exclude air. Otherwise fermentation and loss of plant nutrients will occur. In relatively low rainfall areas, such as the Prairies, it is best to have the pile somewhat hollow on top so that rain and snow will run into the pile rather than off it.

Fortunately, the practices of winter finishing of livestock in open corrals or confining dairy cattle in lounging barns are both good methods of conserving manure. If the enclosure is kept well bedded, the solid and liquid portions of the manure become well mixed with the bedding, and the continual tramping by the stock keeps the mass firm and moist. High quality manure usually results from this practice. Incidentally, some work in Ohio established that the increased value of the manure from a paved feedlot was great enough to pay for the cost of the paving in 2 years.

MANURING is as old as agriculture and is universally acclaimed as good husbandry. Why then is it treated with indifference by many Canadian farmers? Does manure have any value on the dry prairies? Is it worth the cost of putting it out in the park belt? What is the actual money value per ton in areas where moisture is not so limiting such as Eastern Canada, the Fraser Valley of British Columbia or the irrigated section of Alberta?

We might find some of the answers we are seeking in the results of agricultural research. What do the agricultural scientists say about manure?

Manure has received a lot of attention from Canada's Experimental Farms system. The Central Farm at Ottawa conducted an experiment for 40 years comparing 15 tons of manure per acre once in 4 years with no manure. The crops grown were mangels, oats, clover, timothy in a 4-year rotation. The average yields on the manured plots for 40 years were just about double those on the un-



[C.D.A. photos]

This is excellent manure storage—a concrete slab to prevent run-off and facilitate thorough packing.

manured. Furthermore, without manure, the yields were steadily falling year by year whereas with manure they were increasing slightly or at least holding their own. Based on average prices during the 40 years, the yield increases obtained made the manure worth more than \$5 per ton. At present prices of farm products it would be much higher.

The Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., has been operating for 30 and 10 years. Manure has proven to be a valuable addition to their cropping practice for all these years. For example, in one 4-year rotation experiment, the averages for 32 years are available. The return per acre when no manure was applied was \$44, but with 12 tons of manure applied it rose to a net value of \$67, after subtracting the cost of the manure. The crops in this rotation were turnips, oats, clover and timothy—all relatively low-value crops. If higher priced crops such as potatoes or vegetables were grown the net return would have been much higher. However, \$23 return for 12 tons of manure after the costs of storing and spreading have been deducted is not bad. Even at \$2 per ton, every cow on the farm produces \$25 worth of manure every year!

AT Brandon, Man., two identical 4-year rotations with and without manure have been operated side by side for more than 20 years. The rotation consists of wheat, wheat, oats, fallow. The one receiving 12 tons of manure every 4 years has produced slightly more grain, but the actual profit has been higher on the (Please turn to page 52)



This farmer is saving valuable nutrients by plowing under the manure as soon as it is spread.

In January 1956, The Country Guide told of 35 years of dissension, among producers and distributors in the Vancouver milk area. Now we report on a system of price pooling set up that year to stabilize the industry



(Guide photos)
This Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association utility plant is located in Sardis district. Association members are usually on the receiving end of pool funds distributed by the provincial Milk Board.

EQUALIZATION

-Aftermath of a Milk War

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

THE coming of peace to a war-torn world in 1945 meant an end to a temporary peace imposed on the Vancouver milk industry. When the Wartime Prices and Trade Board removed all milk price controls, the job was taken over by the newly formed B.C. Milk Board, which wasn't able to hold the line. For the end of the shooting war was followed by a steady drop in fluid milk sales, and increasing surpluses, and the marketing war broke out all over again. The contestants were the independent distributors and the dairy farmers who supplied them (mostly the larger producers), versus the producer-owned Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association (most of them small producers) who controlled 70 per cent of the area's milk production.

To add fuel to the fire, the Social Credit Government, when it took office in 1953, decontrolled all milk prices above the producer level. It continued to guarantee farmers \$5.03 per cwt. for the fluid milk and \$1.96 per cwt. for surplus milk. Without any manufacturing sideline to carry them, independent dealers found themselves unable to pay the set producer price and still make a profit. They pointed out that the F.V.M.P.A. could get around this by paying its producer-members a pool price for all milk sold. But the big co-op countered by complaining that they were holding an "umbrella" over the whole industry by using up so much of the surplus in their manufacturing plants, and that F.V.M.P.A. dairy farmers weren't getting their fair share of the more profitable fluid milk market.

In an attempt to bring peace to the industry, the B.C. Government appointed Mr. Justice J. V. Clyne

as a 1-man Royal Commission to go into all phases of whole milk production and distribution in the province. The now famous Clyne Report recommended a single new Milk Act, new sanitary regulations, and an all-embracing price pooling system known as "equalization." These recommendations became law March 2, 1956, and equalization came into effect the following September.

THE new law combined seven former provincial acts into one "Milk Industry Act," which has three key provisions dealing with the marketing of whole milk: (1) The Act defines milk fit for the fluid trade as "qualifying" milk, (2) provides for the granting of quotas to individual producers, and (3) outlines the method for establishing pool price formulas for all qualifying quota and non-quota (manufacturing) milk. In the latter, three classes of qualifying milk are recognized for accounting purposes: Class I applies to all milk and cream sold in the fluid form; Class II, to all milk made into evaporated milk; and Class III, to all milk used in any other way, such as the manufacture of powdered milk, ice cream and cottage cheese.

Under the Act, qualifying milk is that produced on farm premises which have been approved by the Livestock Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, and which conforms to quality standards set by the regulations. Daily quotas have been established for each producer based on his shipments of qualifying milk during the 4 months of lowest production. This quota is recomputed each year and becomes effective on the first day of March, and each producer may increase his quota

year by year by merely increasing his production for this period.

Lying outside the jurisdiction of the Act and the Milk Board is milk produced on premises that haven't been approved by the Government inspectors. Out of a total production of 430 million pounds in the Vancouver area last year, 30 million pounds of milk was unqualified milk and didn't go through the pool. However, non-quota producers who have met inspection regulations and have shipped qualifying milk for a period of 92 days in the 4-month period ending December 31 of any year, may apply to the Board for a quota.

THE former system based a producer's quota on the volume of fluid sales of the distributor to whom he shipped his milk. In other words, the old quota guaranteed a dairy farmer, who sold most of his production as whole milk, continued preference in this high-priced market. And, as the price he received for all his milk depended on his distributor's percentage of fluid sales, the return per 100 pounds wasn't the same for all farmers, even though the milk produced was the same quality. But, under the new Act, quotas are based on the entire market, without regard to how a particular farmer's milk is finally disposed of. In fairness to those who formerly monopolized the fluid market, however, it must be pointed out that most of them won this preferred position on the basis of having first class premises and producing a quality product.

Some independents still feel it isn't fair that they should have to equalize with a part-time dairyman just because the latter managed to fix things up enough to get a passing grade, and whose facilities don't represent much of an investment.

Said one of them: "I know a dairyman who also works as a lineman for about \$20 a day. If he wants us to be really equalized, why doesn't he throw his pay cheque into the pool?"

THE 3-member B.C. Milk Board operates entirely under Part III of the Act, that section which deals solely with marketing. Chairman of the body is E. C. Carr, who used to be the original 1-man Board which was set up after World War II. Other members are Prof. W. J. Anderson, University of B.C. economist, and J. D. Honeyman, a Fraser Valley dairyman. The Board looks after producer quotas, producer and distributor licenses, holds hearings and conducts research, directs shipments to any market where a shortage may develop, works out formulas which set the prices for the three milk classes and allocates pool funds.

"It must be remembered," explained Chairman Carr, "that the prices we set are minimum prices. If any distributor wants (Please turn to page 49)

THEY'RE AGAINST EQUALIZATION



Ken Hay, producer-vendor, who has appealed to Supreme Court. "If they take my profit, they might as well take my herd."



Bill Crawford of Hillside Dairy, Cloverdale, who is also contesting the legislation. "Equalization penalizes the quality producers."

THEY'RE FOR IT



F.V.M.P.A. shippers, John and Jim Parkes, Mission, are satisfied with equalization, but they don't want consumer retail price resistance.

Your Sleep Will Be Shorter

If you stop like this . . .



Roadside parks are being developed along the Trans-Canada Highway. While some may consider the plan costly, there are sound reasons to support it

YEARS ago, my folks used to spend a week end at the seashore about once a month. The trip of 30-odd (and they sure were odd) miles took us over a twisty rock-riven road which bumped its way up a 3,000-foot mountain range, then staggered down the other side to a sandy beach. It was a vigorous and exciting trip. We never made it under six punctured tires because of the razor-sharp rocks on the road's surface.

Today, that ridge has been carved up to accommodate a broad, ebony-smooth, blacktopped highway, and the old "biscuit box" Essex has given way to a fish-tailed monster which glides along with no sound but the steady hum of rubber on asphalt. But this very perfection poses a new danger. Driving is so easy nowadays the man at the wheel tends to drop into a sort of coma, lulled by the hum of a near perfect machine on a near perfect road. We call it *highway hypnosis*.

The cure for it sounds simple enough. When you're on a long trip, stop every hour, pull well off the road and relax. As every traveler knows, however, this isn't quite as easy as it sounds. When you're making good time it's only human nature to want to keep right on rolling. There's that semi-trailer a few miles back you had a bit of trouble getting by, and that 20-mile-an-hour type, who's so relaxed he shouldn't be driving at all. You don't want to have to pass *him* again. Sometimes you're on a built-up highway with no place to park but the shoulder—the only turnoffs are branch roads or farm lanes blocked by gates. But you might stop at an attractively prepared drive-in area, especially if you knew you were going to find one a few miles ahead.

That is the theory behind the roadside park or picnic area. Lure your driver off the highway with clean restrooms and picnic facilities located on attractive sites that are well planned, and spaced at proper intervals along the main routes. Most authorities now agree roadside rest areas have become a necessity instead of a luxury—a potent weapon to combat the increasing highway death toll, and various other traveling ills.

The roadside park is now an accepted part of highway design in many regions. In the state of Ohio, specifications for super highways include a standard roadside rest plan, and 43 of the 49 American states have developed systems of roadside parks.

What have we in Canada been doing to meet this need? Not a great deal. Yet the need has been apparent for at least 10 years. However, at the 12th annual Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference, held at Ottawa in October 1957, a plan was approved which would see a network of picnic and camping sites from coast to coast along the almost-completed Trans-Canada Highway. The delegates were agreed that this should be a joint scheme involving co-operation between the provinces and the Federal government, each province should select and obtain suitable sites within their boundaries and that a standard type of camp or picnic site should be established for the whole network.

THERE are two types of roadside parks—the day, or picnic park, and the overnight, or camping park. The former is primarily a rest stop or picnic site, and from the highway safety point of view, this is the most vital one of all.

Under today's highway speeds, it is believed these should be located every 50 miles, or one hour's traveling time. A good picnic site ought to be established at least 7 miles from the nearest community, be at least 3 acres in size, 100 feet or more away from the highway and have parking space for 25 to 30 cars. Facilities should include pit toilets, 10 to 15 tables, several picnic stoves, a safe water supply and natural landscaping.

With the overnight park, highway safety isn't a vital issue. This type of site should be at least one-quarter mile off the highway so that campers won't be disturbed by overnight truck traffic, but not more than 10 or 15 minutes driving time. An exception would be a campsite associated with a bathing beach or some other natural attraction, in which case travelers would be willing to travel several miles to get there. Campsites must be on reasonably flat, well-drained ground, have a minimum of 17 acres for a 50-unit site, suitable tree cover and a good water supply. The camping units would consist of prepared clearings at 100-foot intervals on either side of the access road, with a parking spur, table, tent space and fireplace.

To provide a buffer area, and land for future expansion, it's recommended that 50 or more acres be reserved for each site, and that the latter be located beyond commuting distance of any towns noted for their transient summer labor force. Distance between overnight parks would be about 100 miles.

but not like this . . .



[Guide photos]

A 4-ACRE picnic park of the type described would cost from \$15,000 to \$50,000, depending on construction difficulties and the quality and extent of the facilities. In Ohio, the highway department expects to pay \$50,000 for an advanced type of roadside rest area with a 32-car parking lot, 12-truck parking lane, well shelter, combined storage and pit toilet building, 6 grills and 14 tables. Campsite costs vary in direct proportion to internal road costs, since about 100 feet of road are needed for each unit. British Columbia costs vary from \$300 to \$800 per unit, or \$15,000 to \$40,000 for a 50-unit campsite, excluding cost of the land. On a per-mile-of-highway basis, this would amount to less than 1 per cent of the average per mile cost of the Trans-Canada Highway, even when the top figure of \$40,000 per site is used.

As far as maintenance is concerned, British Columbia's experience has been that two men and a pick-up truck can effectively service two 15-table picnic sites and one 50-unit campsite. Under the new plan, this would mean a maintenance unit of this size for every 100 miles of Trans-Canada highway. Assuming a 6-month daily service period, the cost per year would be about \$6,500 per crew, or \$6.50 per mile.

WHY should we support this highway development plan? There are several reasons, and all of them good ones. Apart from reducing the accident rate, roadside parks cut down on forest and grass fires by concentrating picnickers in safe areas. They stimulate the tourist industry, reduce trespass cases and damage to private property, and promote general health by providing sanitary facilities and safe water.

Another proposal for the Trans-Canada campsite chain is a uniform system of signs. Each site would have a warning sign (green letters on white) located a quarter mile on either side of the turnoff and labelled "Roadside Park—¼ mile," with a green maple leaf in the lower corner. The entrance sign suggested is a suspended placard shaped like a shield, bearing the coat of arms of the province concerned, and with a color scheme of gold on green. Every park could have its own name.

Some provinces already have highway campsite schemes in operation. When you're on the road this summer be on the lookout for them, and stop often. Remember, it's better to stop under a tree than smack up against one.



• John Gelling, Clinton, Ont., is one of several farmers who are producing eggs under contract. His flock is supplied to him by the contractor.



• Embro, Ont., poultryman, W. T. McGee feeds a special ration, including cod liver oil, to his flock as part of a quality control program.



• Chris Greenhouse of Sky-Line Farms expects to get faster egg cooling with new perforated plastic trays. Here he is trying a brush-type washer too.

TAILOR-MADE EGGS BRING PRICE PREMIUMS

*Quality control and swift delivery to special markets
are helping some flock owners boost their income*

ASK poultryman and beef farmer W. T. McGee how he earns egg profits with a farm-sized flock today, and he'll reply: "I find a market that will pay a premium price for top quality eggs. Then, I make sure the eggs reach that market in near-perfect condition."

In McGee's case, and in the case of other Oxford County, Ont., poultrymen as well, this meant teaming up with the Oxford Farmers' Co-operative at Woodstock. For in the past year, this \$2½ million co-operative, which has an egg grading station as one of its enterprises, has located buyers who will pay premium prices for eggs that meet rigid specifications. In supplying them with topnotch eggs, the co-op has developed one of the most advanced egg handling programs in the country.

Other firms and poultrymen are setting up quality control and contract-marketing programs too, but most of them are on a trial basis so far. President Robert McKerchar of the United Dairy and Poultry Co-operative says that his own organization is trying it out because the development is growing in the United States. He wants the farmers' own organization to be in a position to exert some influence on the development if it catches on in Canada. The United Co-operatives of

Ontario is involved as well, and some other feed companies and chick hatcheries have initiated programs of their own for production of quality eggs under some kind of contract.

Egg quality is the key to this new development. It means producing eggs with "built-in" quality for specified markets—a switch from the traditional system of trying to sort out the best eggs from those coming into grading stations from unknown sources.

Those who are enthusiastic about it say that present production and selling methods belong to the horse and buggy days. They point to declining per capita egg consumption figures in Canada, and at price-supported eggs piled up in storage as proof. The best way to stimulate greater egg consumption, they insist, is to provide the customer with better eggs.

MANAGER Earl Nephew of the Oxford Farmers' Co-operative recalled it was a year ago that a retailer offered to pay him a premium price for a steady supply of really high quality eggs. This buyer wanted eggs that were well above the standards for Grade A. He wanted an egg with a firm yolk and albumen, and a small air cell. An egg that

by **DON BARON**

was free of blood and meat spots, and had a good flavor. And he wanted it to reach his stores within a few days of the time it was laid.

He added: "I won't take any excuses if you let me down. If a customer returns a carton of eggs he has bought, I may lose not only his egg business, but his other business as well. If you ship me eggs that don't measure up to these rigid standards, I'll ship them right back to you at your expense. Is it a deal?"

Mr. Nephew explains that even before this, producers shipping to his station were doing a good job on quality. Most of the eggs were well above the minimum standards for Grade A. They were worth a price premium, but, claimed Mr. Nephew, regular marketing channels wouldn't pay it.

Here was the opportunity he was looking for. Such an order would call for an all-out effort to produce topnotch eggs. But it offered a corresponding price reward. The co-op notified its members, and offered them the opportunity to bring their own flocks under the program.

Poultry specialist Rod MacIntosh was put in charge of the program. Shippers who had several hundred hens or a few thousand, were the first to take advantage of it. MacIntosh set up a quality program that called for healthy birds, suitable rations, and strict cleanliness in the handling of the eggs. He insisted on frequent egg collection in the henhouse, immediate washing or cleaning, and rapid cooling of the eggs. They had to be placed in special trays, big end up. There was no place in his program for eggs from hens running in barnyards and scratching in manure piles.

MacIntosh admits that it's no easy task to get the kind of quality he required. He pointed out that even eggs from the best shippers will be sorted out when they are candled at the station, and those that are 3 or 4 days old, will be set aside. But he adds: "The eggs we are putting up are just about perfect. They can be in stores hundreds of miles away within hours of the time they are laid."

ANOTHER firm eyeing this swing to eggs with a "built-in" quality is Sky-Line Farms at Kettleby, Ont. One of the province's largest hatcheries, it has initiated, on a trial basis, a program through which it works with some private flockowners on quality control. It provides some supervision of production and handling methods. Then, it attempts to market the eggs at a premium price.

But since such quality goals bring production and handling problems, it has set up two demonstration flocks of its own, with a total of 18,000 laying birds, to see what standards can be realistically set for egg quality.

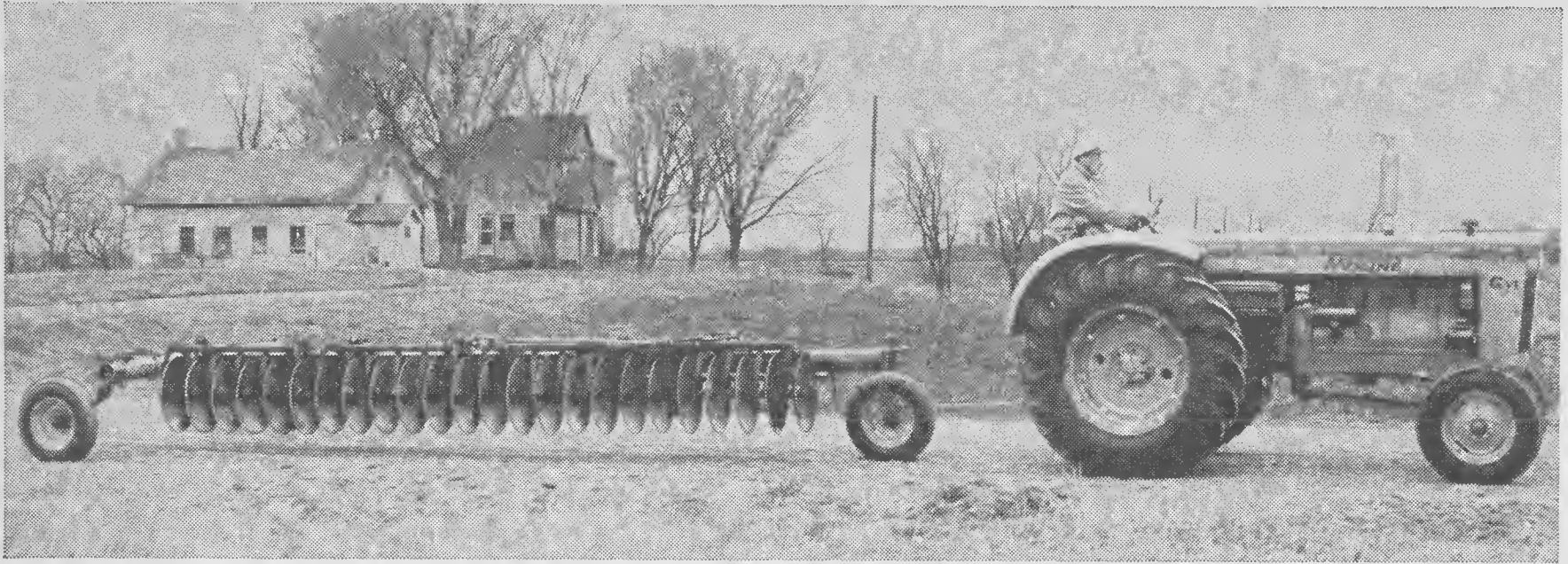
Within these flocks, comparisons are being made between the following factors and their effect on quality:

- Wire floors and litter floors in the laying pens; (Please turn to page 48)



• Vacuum pickup transfers eggs from crate to rubber rollers of flash candler. Chrysler Egg Grading Station proprietor J. G. LeHoux looks on.

NEW! 3 Great Moline machines!



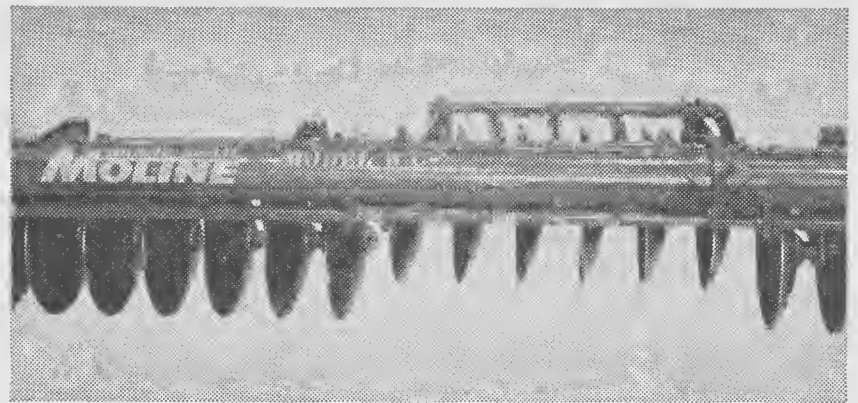
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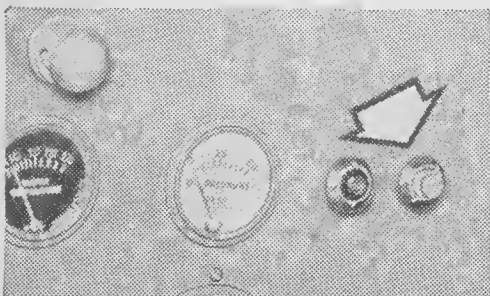
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New Deal For Cheese Milk

Price premiums are being offered for high quality milk handled in bulk tanks. Winter premiums are being offered too

by DON BARON

CANADA'S major cheese handling firm, Kraft Foods Ltd., which has plants in eastern Ontario, is looking for more milk and higher quality milk. To get it, the firm is offering farmers 20¢ per 100 lb. premium over the prevailing price for cheese milk, on condition that they will install bulk tanks and take precautions to produce a high quality milk.

In addition, the Company is allowing a 5¢ per 100 lb. discount on hauling fees, to bring the total advantage for bulk tank producers signing contracts to 25¢. The firm guarantees this premium for the next 5 years on all the milk a farmer wants to ship. Farmers involved are free to break the contract any time.

THE cheese firm has added another innovation to its milk purchasing program as well. Vice-president Paul Katien explains that to maintain sufficient high quality cheddar cheese for sale the year round, it requires more milk in the wintertime. In attempting to get it, the firm has offered a further bonus to all shippers, whether delivering from tanks or in cans, for milk produced during the winter. Under its terms, which take effect on November 1, a dairyman ships his first 1,500 lb. of milk during the 2-weeks pay period at regular prices. The next 1,500 lb. is priced 20¢ per cwt. higher, with further premiums offered for additional quantities.

Newington dairyman Art Zeran, who was the first to equip for bulk handling under the program, sees it as an incentive to milk more cows. He calls it one of the most helpful developments in years for eastern Ontario's depressed agriculture. It has been enough to lure his son Peter back home intent on making farming his career. Zeran plans to boost his 22-cow herd to 35, and to milk more cows in winter than he has been doing.



[Gilde photos

Art Zeran was the first to install a bulk system under premium scheme.

Floyd Dunbar, who has a farm of 200 acres at Finch, is looking at the bulk idea, too. He is expanding his herd to 35 or 40 cows, installing new stabling, and he wonders "if I will have to put in a bulk tank anyways—and that seems to be the trend—shouldn't I do it now when I can get this premium?"

Sesel Wert who milks 40 cows in a milking parlor—loafing barn set-up at Avonmore, and is planning further expansion of his herd, is eying the plan closely, too. He has a pipeline milker already. He can easily borrow money to buy the bulk tank. The premium price is appealing.

His problem is the cheesemaker to whom he presently ships is a personal friend and has helped him financially in the past. Can he abandon him now for the country's biggest cheese processor? Like some other dairymen, he wonders if the dairy farmer can afford to lose the small cheesemaker.

MR. KATIEN of Kraft says that his firm's new purchasing program will enable farmers to expand their operations, boost their incomes,

without a proportionate increase in the work involved.

"In business we call it 'stretching out,' or increasing the size of the operation. We want to help the farmer do the same thing, so he can produce more milk more economically and make dairying worthwhile." He points out that the bulk tanks represent a step forward in their quality program, too. With them, adequate cooling of the milk is assured, and cans, which are the major source of contamination, can be dispensed with.

Mr. Katien calculates that if a farmer ships about 300,000 lb. of milk a year, he can boost his income by about \$750, or in 5 years make \$3,750 extra. This should pay for

the changcover and provide additional revenue too. His firm has offered a similar program in the United States which he says has proved to be very successful.

This development is taking place at a time when tremendous changes are also taking place in the techniques of making cheese. This same firm has discontinued making 90-lb. cheddars because of the waste in handling them. Up to 10 per cent is wasted on ones that have been aged for a year. Now, it is making rindless cheeses. Automatic cheese-making equipment has been developed too, which enables one man to make much more cheese than was once the case. It eliminates the backbreaking jobs of cheddaring and hooping. V

Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 9



THE grizzly bear is the very embodiment of the wild and rugged grandeur of the mountains. His presence lends an awesome charm to the wilderness where he is found. Strange indeed the man whose pulse would not quicken at the sight of the great heavy-shouldered form surprised in some mountain meadow, or glimpsed far up on an avalanche slope in the spring.

Unlike the black bear, who never seems quite to know what he should be doing next, the grizzly has a massive dignity and an air of measured purpose which is unmistakable. Always he seems to be proceeding according to some firm plan of his own.

Because of this dignity and the legend of ferocity that has grown about his name, most people would find it hard to believe that grizzlies, even the large old males, are often quite ready for a frolic. Even their games have a ponderous character but there can be no doubt they are genuinely enjoying themselves.

One day in spring I watched a large grizzly dig ground squirrels on an avalanche slope. For some two hours he toiled away, tossing out rocks that weighed hundreds of pounds as easily as a boy would flip a marble. After a couple of hours in the hot sun he came down to a creek in the timber to cool off. In an hour or so he was back digging, but gradually wandered up to the head of the slide from which a large snowbank sloped down the draw.

Suddenly sitting down on the snow he raised his hind leg to scratch his ear, and still in the same position, gave himself a push and slid down the slope. At the bottom he wheeled and galloped to the top, to repeat the performance over and over again. A game with himself, and how he did enjoy it. For hours I watched him, and when he finally went his way into the timber, he left an unforgettable picture of a great and noble animal. I hope the mountains will never be without his kind. V



Price premiums, bulk handling and herd expansion lured Peter Zeran back home to the farm. Here he's building a new milk house.

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B 20" retractable finger auger provides speeds of 100, 120 and 150 RPM . . . adjusts horizontally and vertically to suit crop volume.

C Variable-speed reel drive adjusts from 18 to 45 RPM to suit the crop. Reel also adjusts vertically and horizontally.

D Header is supported by a 4½" tubular torsion bar which assures a perfectly aligned header and cutter bar.

E Floating feed rake moves up and down. Assures even feeding in all crops. Helps prevent slugging.

F Three types of cylinders to choose from—rub bar, spike tooth and spring tooth. 1000 has 42" cylinder, widest in the industry. 800 has 32" cylinder.

G Cylinder speed changes on-the-go from the driver's seat, with handy adjustment crank.

H Tachometer on instrument panel accurately records cylinder speed.

I Reversible open-grate concaves give up to 90% separation. Front bar is precision-machined tool steel for long wear.

J Concave clearance adjusts on-the-go with a convenient crank at the driver's right. Gauge shows exact clearance.

K Concave drop pin allows you to clear the cylinder without leaving the seat.

L Drum-type beater directs material down in front of straw walkers . . . has no fanning effect.

M Metal check flaps keep straw on walkers for complete separation. Front flap adjusts to suit crop volume.

N Five-step straw walkers give aggressive separation. Ample overhead clearance prevents bunching and slugging.

O Conveyor rake keeps threshed grain moving back to chaffer sieves, even when combining on hillsides or uneven ground.

P Lever-controlled sieves are easily adjusted to suit all crops. Fixed hole sieves available.

Q Variable-speed fan has speed range from 366 to 620 RPM. Gives even, full-width control of air pressure.

R 7" grain elevator is sump type with rubber flights. Has large capacity. Handles grain gently.

S Grain bin is centre-mounted for balance. Unloads 1½ bushels per second. Located at operator's eye level for easy checking of grain sample.

T Platform gives excellent visibility of cutter bar and stubble. Controls are located for maximum convenience.

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V Heavy base-frame channels prevent twisting, help keep drives in alignment.

W Turning brakes are double disc, self-energizing type, mounted on transmission differential shafts to give increased torque.

X Wheel spacing fits 8' truck bed for fast loading and transport. Spacing is right for row crops, also.

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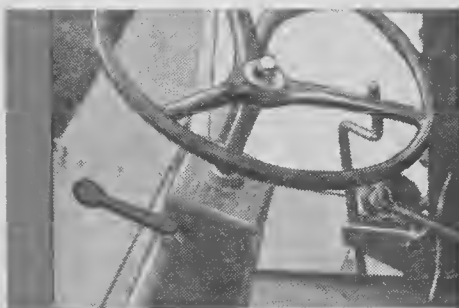
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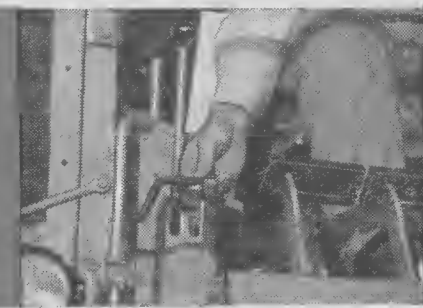
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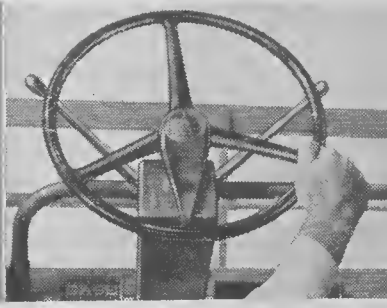
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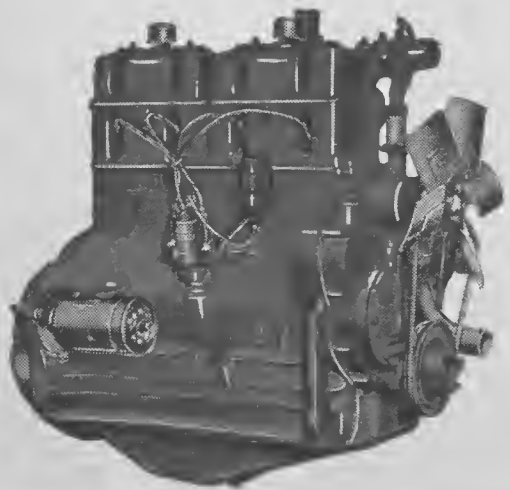
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*Don't trust appearances
alone to judge animals*

Another Tool To Find Best Producers

IN beef cattle circles these days we hear a lot about the showing versus the performance test, with each side dedicated to a life and death struggle against each other. This, of course, is as ridiculous as the Princess Pats engaging the Winnipeg Grenadiers. The showing and the weighing scales belong together for both have the same goal—livestock improvement.

Showing competition is largely responsible for the fine quality of our cattle today, but why stop there? The next logical step forward is to let the weighing scales decide which of these fine looking animals are the best producers.

That's why it's a pleasure to talk with Bill Thode of Dundurn, Sask., who is both a showing cattleman and a performance tester. In 1955, Bill won two supreme championships, four grands, 15 championships, and many lesser awards, and he's been taking his share ever since. When the Federal-Provincial PT scheme was launched in Saskatchewan the following spring (1956) however, he didn't turn his back on it in the belief that a good showman doesn't need a set of scales to tell good cattle. He signed right up to have his calves weighed because he felt PT could be another useful tool in evaluating his cattle.

Weighing newly-born calves at the Thode ranch is done on a set of ordinary bathroom scales. First, the operator weighs himself, then he picks a calf up in his arms and steps on the scales again. For larger animals, there's a movable scale attached to a pen made out of steel piping, which has sliding end gates. Weighing takes place at birth and at the end of a winter feeding period of 168 days.

"Purebred breeders like myself are in a good position to performance test because we're already equipped for it," Bill points out. "Many of us



Young bull has a good type of head, but what will his offspring be like?

have scales, and most have good animal identification systems for accurate record keeping."

OUT of a total of 6,000 acres, he uses about 4,000 acres for pasture and hay; the remainder is sown to grain or left in fallow. Thode Herefords are raised under ranch conditions. Mature animals are wintered on marsh land below the farmstead, where there are plenty of willow thickets to shelter them. A large area down there has been fenced in as a feedlot; hay is hauled here and scattered around. Young animals are brought in close to home for the winter so they'll be near feed grain supplies.

Bill Thode has been weighing his cattle for 3 years now, and he believes the scales record gives a cattleman a definite basis to work on.

"Eye grading is liable to vary a good deal between different judges," he explained. "I remember one time when we bought some English Herefords because they looked like the biggest animals for their age we'd



Bill Thode of Dundurn, Sask., has a set of movable scales for performance tests, with an attached scale pen made locally to his own specifications.

[Guide photos

LIVESTOCK

ever seen. They were big-boned and long in the body all right, but when we got them on the scales at home we found we already had several others on the farm that weighed more. Our own were just wide and chunky and built close to the ground. Although they gave an impression of smallness, it wasn't the true picture at all.

"I think we'll be on the right track if we strike a good balance between scales and the eye. We must consider *both* rate of gain and beef type. If we breed for size alone, our quality will drop to a point where we'll have to take a pretty heavy discount on the block."—C.V.F. ✓

Tailor-Made Pastures Recommended

WHY not tailor a pasture specifically to the kind of livestock that will use it? This newest idea in Ontario pasture research by the provincial department of agriculture has resulted in two recommendations for hog pastures for regions A, B and D.

One is an 8:2:10 lb. seeding per acre of alfalfa, ladino and brome grass for a high-protein pasture which saves on concentrate and is also "root resistant." An acre of this sod can carry up to 20 growing hogs when it is well established. Hold the oat companion crop seeding down to 1 bushel per acre and harvest it early at the boot stage or graze it down with cattle. This allows the new seeding to thicken and makes it better able to resist hog rooting.

The second type is rape seeded as a temporary pasture for an emergency or the full season. Broadcast or drill 4 lb. per acre in solid plantings, and pasture when the crop is 12" high. Tests have shown that if the pasture is completely grazed down, lower than the 4-leaf stage, the rape won't recover and will need to be reseeded in July for fall pasture. ✓

Better Feeding Through Enzymes

ENZYMES, which accelerate the transformation of materials in plants and animals, are becoming important in animal and poultry feeds. It has been proved that they improve the utilization of some secondary grains. An early discovery showed that a simple water treatment of barley improved its utilization by chicks, and that the addition of a fungal enzyme preparation brought about a similar improvement.

R. E. Smith, reporting tests at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., said that water soaking of rye improved its feeding value significantly, and various enzyme supplements of the amylase group were also fed with beneficial results.

More recently, it has been reported that a mixture of enzymes, rather than any specific enzyme, brings the greatest response. Considerably more basic research is needed to determine how enzymes act, but the use of various enzyme preparations in poultry feeds is becoming a reality. ✓

Put this money-maker to work for you



ALLIS-CHALMERS worked overtime... 'round the clock... to supply last year's big harvest call for more GLEANER combines.

The new, 1959 silver-sided GLEANER models are better than ever... with new features... new comfort... new capacity and convenience... built to please the most discriminating owners and operators.

Behind the distinctive appearance of the rugged GLEANER combine lies quality and performance no other combine can match. It "eats up" big windrows... keeps going where others stall and quit.

Down-front cylinder... sure-flow feed-

ing... 13-foot extra-long separation... center-line weight balance... two cleaning fans... and many other grain-saving features assure fast, clean harvesting — under favorable or adverse conditions.

Quick-detachable, drive-in, drive-out header simplifies transport. Entire machine can be loaded on standard 8-ft.-wide truck bed, with header raising high enough to clear truck cab.

One GLEANER combine or a fleet... you'll be time and dollars ahead... a *money-maker* any way you look at it. Don't wait — see your Allis-Chalmers dealer now.

The Super 100 ALL-CROP Harvester

Self-propelled performance in the medium-size, medium-price field. Wide-flow feeding, rubber-on-rubber shelling, air blast separation, plus over 4,400 square inches of rack area, assure thorough, big-capacity harvesting of grain and seed crops... *at low cost.* These and other outstanding features explain why so many farmers choose the Super 100 ALL-CROP Harvester with 9 or 12-foot header.



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GLEANER and All-Crop are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.



THE ANDERSON Flexible Cultivator

(see CATERPILLAR ad opposite)

... was designed by A. S. (Sig) Anderson of our staff. Saskatchewan farmers today use these machines in combination:



- 20-ft. Anderson Cultivator + Cat D2 Tractors
- 30-ft. Cultivator + D4 Tractors
- 36-ft. Cultivator + D6 Tractors
- 40-ft. Cultivator + D7 Tractor (3T series)

FREE! Our monthly publication "Kramer News" has photographs and details of this equipment at work. Clip coupon, send today to Saskatchewan CATERPILLAR dealer:

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CORNELL'S MONEY-SAVING
STORY ON '59 MODELS

FREE FLASHLIGHT!

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- small link, equal-diameter, special chain outlasts them all
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DEALERS NEEDED IN SOME AREAS
CHECK IF INTERESTED ☐

LIVESTOCK



[Guide photo]
One of the quality crossbred hogs on the Power farm at River Glade, N.B.

Has 87 Per Cent Hogs Grading A

E. A. POWER and his son George shipped 170 hogs to market last year and 87 per cent of them graded A. It was the highest score made by anybody in their own, or two neighboring counties, in New Brunswick. The Powers farm at River Glade, near Moncton.

Mr. Power cites three factors that contributed to this record. He has been selecting his own breeding stock for years. He weighs hogs weekly, and ships anything that goes 190 lb. or over. He has recently turned to crossbreeding, and is using a Landrace boar.

Now that their quality program is under control, the Powers are taking another step forward. They are gearing the farm to handle more hogs. They hope to produce and market 300 hogs a year. To make this possible, they remodeled an old building as a swine pen. Then, they built a 4-ton bulk feed hopper in it to take feed in bulk from Moncton. This is gravity-fed through a chute into a 3-ton self-feeder below.—D.R.B. V



[Guide photo]
Neck tags are used by Clendon Osborne to identify cows for his A.I. program on the Coldstream Ranch, located in the Okanagan Valley, B.C. His decision to inseminate his large herd was triggered by a story in The Country Guide.

Watch for Lamb Diseases

LAMBS are not necessarily safe after they have passed through the critical first month or so of life. Here are some of the troubles that might be encountered, according to the Ontario Veterinary College.

Joint-ill can occur if docking or castration wounds become infected. The first sign is a high temperature, leg joints swell and the lamb becomes stiff and refuses to suck. Those that survive may have chronic lameness and they seldom show a profit. The answer is to keep yards and pens clean, and dress the docking and castration wounds with antiseptics, such as tincture of iodine or 10 per cent bluestone solution.

Enterotoxemia, or overeating disease, happens both to suckling and feedlot lambs, and is caused by bacteria. If it occurs among suckling lambs, move the ewe to a poorer pasture to cut down the milk supply. If it's a flock suckling problem, lambs should be inoculated with the right bacterin.

Coccidiosis, which sometimes shows in lambs over a month old, is indicated by severe scours that may be blood tinged. Sanitation in sheds at lambing time would have helped to prevent it. If it looks serious, call the veterinarian. V

Vomiting Disease

A NEW disease affecting little pigs is reported by the Ontario Veterinary College. It has been referred to as vomiting disease, and is somewhat similar to transmissible gastroenteritis. It affects sucking pigs of 2 to 6 weeks of age.

The first symptom noticed is usually vomiting. The little pigs lose all interest in food, and nothing has been found so far to stimulate their appetites. They become unthrifty and eventually die.

The only recommendation at present is the use of proper sanitary practices to avoid spreading the disease in a herd. V



Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

BALES Flow TO THE STACK

ONLY ONE MOVING PART!

Richardson Wheel-Loader

Loads Round or Square Bales on any Terrain —

Wide Throat Automatically Positions Bales

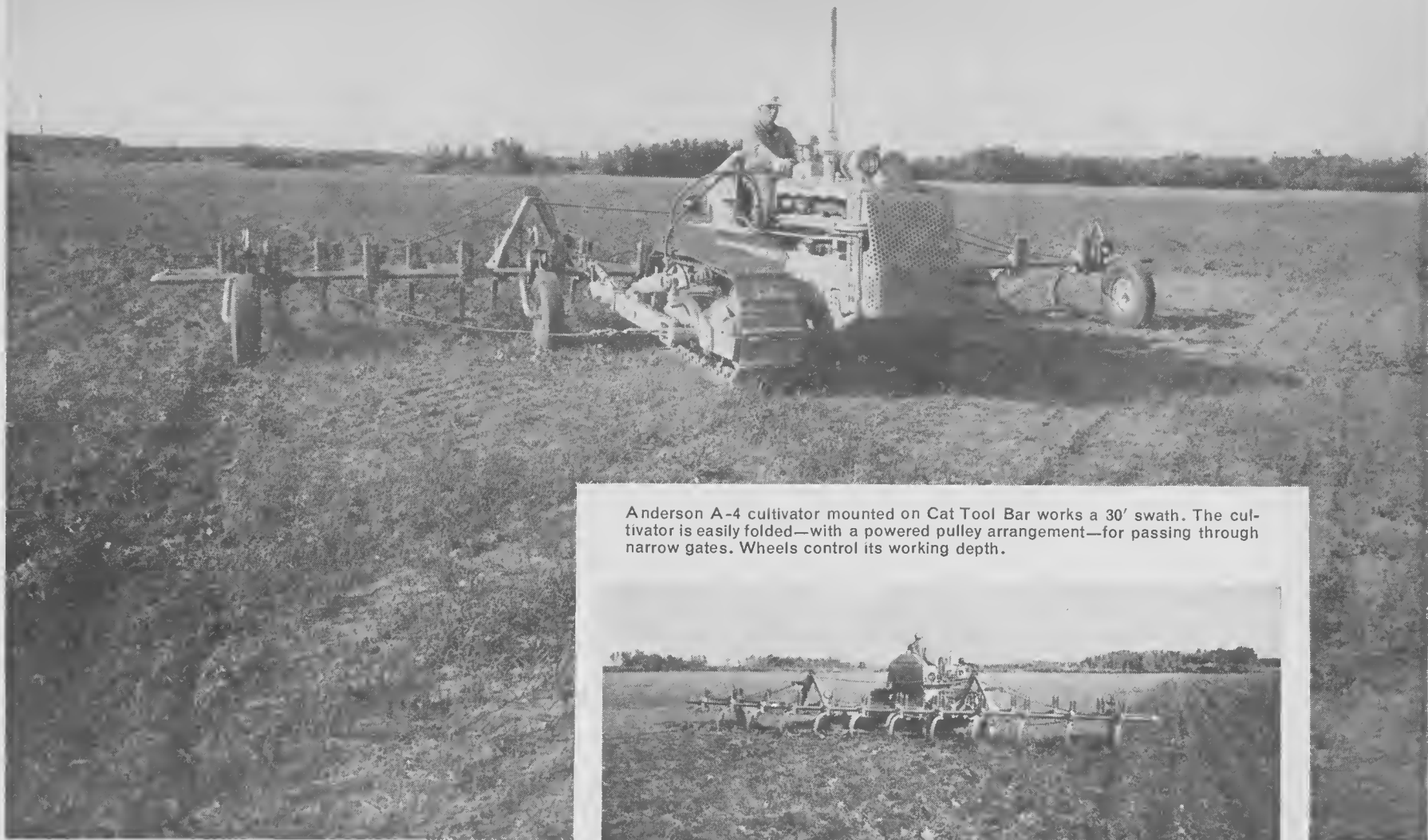
If you had four hands you couldn't give bales the easy fondling they get from the Wheel-Loader. Its continuous flow-loading action delivers bales from ground to load in one gentle, sweeping arc. Replaces two or more men, and speeds job of gathering bales. Bales do not have to be positioned, nor spaced at any given interval. Ground driven...no chains, belts, gears, etc. Nothing to get out of adjustment! Cuts labor costs.

TELL ME MORE RICHARDSON Mfg. Co. Cawker City, Kansas
about Wheel-Loader's money making features

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Anderson A-4 cultivator mounted on Cat Tool Bar works a 30' swath. The cultivator is easily folded—with a powered pulley arrangement—for passing through narrow gates. Wheels control its working depth.



WHY

Leo Couture switched back
to track-type power...

Once a man has had a taste of farming with crawlers, it's quite a shock to go back to wheels . . . sort of like farming with horses again. That's what Leo Couture, Debden, Sask., found out—and that's why he now owns a Cat D4 Tractor. Here's what he says:

"The D4 is a fast worker. We cultivate 10 acres per hour, 100 acres per day, working in third gear. Our Anderson flexible cultivator has 24-17" shovels. Previously, we pulled a 12-foot cultivator with a large diesel wheel tractor.

"Last spring we started on 100 acres in early May as soon as the soil was dry enough to work. This was two weeks ahead of any of my neighbors. Using the D4 and Anderson cultivator, we set the shovels 2" deep for killing weeds and conserving moisture. We also attached 30' of harrows. The result was a field better prepared and cleaner of weeds than any we've ever seen."

For land improvement work, Mr. Couture's operator detaches the tool beam, swings the draft arms to the front and attaches an angling-type bulldozer. One job was cutting and piling brush on about 200 acres. Another was building a farm road 60' wide and one mile long. The tractor-dozer has cleared trees as big as 12" in diameter at the stump.

With performance like this, it's no wonder that Leo Couture prefers Cat track-type Tractors. Wonder how well Cat Diesel Tractors will fit your farm? Certainly it will cost you nothing to find out—just call your Caterpillar Dealer!

CATERPILLAR

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**DIESEL ENGINES
TRACTORS • TOOL BARS
BULLDOZERS**

LIVESTOCK

Swine Crossbreeding Program To Be Expanded

CANADA'S hog producers are likely to find more and more answers to their production problems coming from Macdonald College, Quebec. The Macdonald Swine Breeding Foundation was set up 2 years ago, and has been crossbreeding purebred Landrace and Yorkshire hogs in an attempt to pro-

duce faster-maturing, longer-living animals that give larger litters, with better carcasses.

Now, commercial firms which are involved with the swine industry, are raising funds to build a \$50,000 to \$60,000 building to house more experimental animals and speed along the work. The Quebec Government

has agreed to finance operating costs of the research program once a suitably equipped building has been provided.

Prof. L. H. Hamilton, chairman of the department of animal husbandry at Macdonald, says that the crossbreeding work represents a radical departure from the traditional idea that the best animals are produced by breeding pure strains. He adds that the results obtained so far have shown that crossbreeding of pure strains will provide better animals.

Dr. M. A. Macdonald of the college staff is in charge of the work. He plans to release results of his research,

dealing with the following topics, as it becomes available:

- A comparison of rate and efficiency of gain of pigs raised indoors with those raised outdoors.
- Inter-relationships between birth-weight and rate of gain in purebred and crossbred pigs.
- A comparison of weaning ages, 21 days vs. 42 days.
- Value of various types of iron for alleviation of piglet anemia.
- Inter-relationships between birth-weight and piglet mortality.

T.B. Program Gets Results

ALL Canada is now a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, it was announced by the Federal Department of Agriculture in May. The report says that 95 per cent of the nation's 11 million cattle have been tested at least once, and the infection has been reduced from a high of 29 per cent in some areas, at the initial test, to the present low of less than 0.2 per cent across Canada.

Out of 1,103,656 cattle tested during the past fiscal year, 1,584 reactors were uncovered. During the same period, 395,803 cattle were tested and 224 reacted under the accredited herd plan. Most of the 5 per cent still to be tested are in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with a few in Newfoundland.

When infection is found in a herd, Federal veterinarians stress the need to trace and test movements. This includes cattle sold for breeding and feeding during the two preceding years, as well as herds from which reactor cattle originated.

Spring Culling Pays Several Ways

CULLING out poor cows in spring and early summer, rather than in the fall, will help to conserve pasture for the rest of the herd. This is especially important if pasture is in bad shape owing to lack of moisture, says Erle Roger, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

That is not the only advantage in early culling. He points out that prices for good butcher cows are usually higher now than in late fall, and dry cows and cows that have lost calves are easily identified in late spring.

Culling the poor and barren cows is always needed to achieve the most profitable herd performance, but becomes especially important when it is a matter of seeing that the best of the cattle have the best chance of sufficient pasture through the summer.

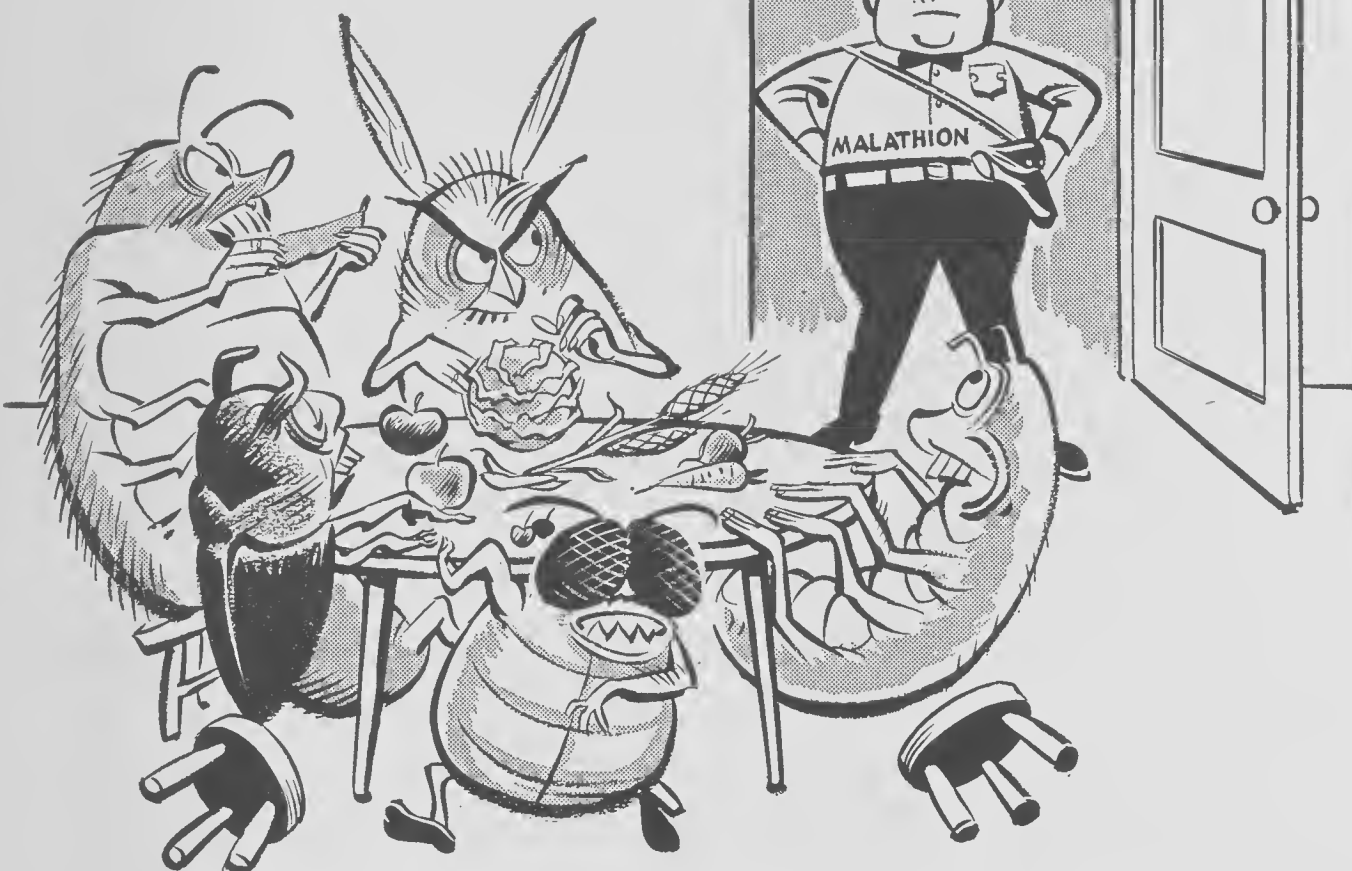
Parasitic Bronchitis

A NEW disease problem exists in many Ontario herds. It's caused by lungworm and results in parasitic bronchitis in calves under a year old. Usually it begins around August and runs through to mid-November. Calves on pasture show a pneumonia-like condition, but fail to respond to normal treatments for pneumonia. Death rate is very low, but calves steadily lose condition.

The Ontario Veterinary College is testing drugs for treatment of parasitic bronchitis.



For free copy of Cyanamid's informative new booklet **YOUR FARM**—and how to keep it productive, write Cyanamid of Canada Limited, 160 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont.

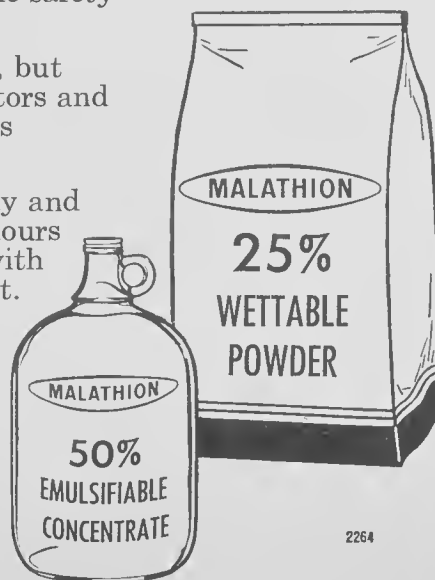


Break up the party fast with MALATHION the safe insecticide!

Developed to combat hard-to-kill insects—and to help you reap the true profits on all the crops you grow—Cyanamid Malathion is one of the safest and most versatile insecticides you can use. **Versatile** because it spells death to over 80 different insects on more than 40 crops! **Safe** because despite its powerful insect-killing effect, Malathion has the highest possible safety factor for humans and animals!

Naturally *all* insecticides should be handled carefully, but Malathion makes this easy. With Malathion, respirators and protective clothing are not necessary. Toxicity level is below that of DDT.

Low residue too. Malathion residue disappears quickly and completely. It can protect many crops to within 72 hours of harvest if need be. And Malathion is compatible with most other spray chemicals to save you time and effort. Get effective insect control with maximum safety. Ask your dealer for an insecticide containing MALATHION.



CYANAMID

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Grazed 19 Cows On Only 10 Acres

IN 1958, good pasture management on 10 acres of irrigated ladino-orchard grass produced ample grazing for 19 milking cows throughout the summer and 37 tons of silage besides. This happened at Nanaimo, B.C., in a project carried out under the supervision of the Saanichton Experimental Farm.

The fertility program called for 250 lb. of 16-20-0 and 60 lb. of muriate of potash in March, followed by 100 lb. of 33-0-0 on May 1, June 1, July 1 and August 1. The summer rainfall of 5" was supplemented by 6 irrigations of 1½" each.

The heavy carrying capacity of this pasture was further enhanced by systematic rotational grazing. The 10 acres consisted of four permanently fenced fields of about equal acreage. They used three for summer grazing and the other for three silage crops and then fall pasture. Each of the three fields was grazed in turn by a strip system with an electric fence to allow cows to graze only what they could consume each day. Each morning the electric fence was moved forward sufficiently for the day's need. When this field was completely grazed, the cows were moved to the next for the same strip procedure. By the time the third field was partially grazed, the first was ready for grazing again.

Rather than complete the grazing of the third field, which would allow the first field to mature too much, the cows were moved back to the first field and the remaining pasture on the third field was harvested for silage. In this manner, the three fields met the needs of the cows most of the summer, with a small excess for silage in the spring, and supplementary grazing on the fourth field in the fall.

The success of rotational grazing is attributed partly to the reduction of tramping and soiling of the pasture by cows, and partly to the added advantage of having fresh tender forage extending over a greater part of the grazing season. These advantages are even more pronounced when irrigation and high fertilizer applications are practiced, as at Nanaimo. ✓

Milking Parlor Capacity

IT'S not so much the number of cows you can milk in an hour, but the quality of the milking job, according to A. H. Schulz of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

He says that a 4-cow parlor seems to be about the maximum for an average person to handle, but an exceptionally efficient man can perhaps justify a 6-cow parlor. A quality job of milking takes a high degree of supervision, and if attention is spread over too many cows at one time, some may be overmilked and others not milked enough. Proper washing and other preparations can also suffer.

Furthermore, mastitis is likely to be one of the penalties for trying to milk too many cows at one time. ✓

Three Great *TEAMED-POWER* Grain Savers



When Grain Profits are at stake... you're there ahead of time with quality

THE SWATHERS:

The Model 85 self-propelled—it's the herringbone swather that gives you both speed and easiest drying swath of all. This wide-tread, fully hydraulic model covers up to 100 acres per day, speeds your combining, boosts your grain quality. The Model 65 pull-type—the economy swather for farmers who can spare their tractors at combining time. Here's quiet-running, PTO-operated swathing at a really down-to-earth price—low in upkeep. And best of all, you get a fluffy windrow that stays on top of the stubble.

THE COMBINE:

It's the big-capacity Oliver Model 40 self-propelled with pickup attachment, proved in the toughest field tests—master of 100-plus yields of barley in '58...saver of rice and bird's-foot trefoil in the roughest tests of combine capacity and cleaning ability you can find anywhere—also available with 10-, 12-, 14- and 16-foot cutter bar leaders. How can the Model 40 do it when others fail? Oliver's big separating area, extra engine power, independent power sieve and shoe—that's **TEAMED-POWER** combining.

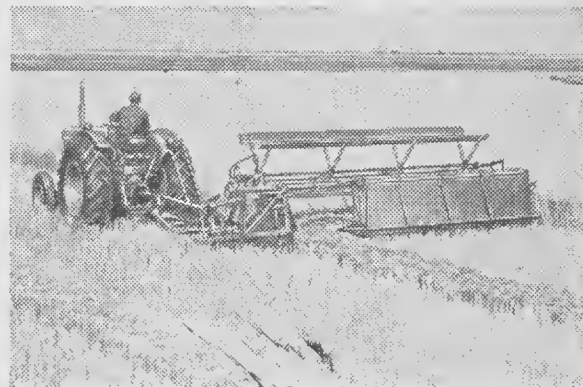


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The capacity king of prairie grain crops, available with gasoline or fuel-saving diesel engines—the perfect **TEAMED-POWER** mate for your Oliver swather.



The low-cost, PTO-operated, pull-type Model 65 never lays a swath on your tractor track—available in 12- and 16-foot lengths.

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"Stelcoat" has an *extra tight* zinc coating extremely resistant to aging, and to the farmyard alkalis and acids which attack softer metals. As roofing and siding, the rigid strength of "Stelcoat" is unaffected by heavy wind pressures or temperature extremes.

Since "Stelcoat" does not burn or melt, a "Stelcoat" sheathed building is protected against fire hazard and will act to confine a fire to its source. It is easily made lightning-proof.

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Fabricated "Stelcoat" is available through your local supplier.

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DAIRYING

Low-Cost Stabling System for Dairy Cows

DAIRY farmer Keith MacLeod didn't want to abandon his old 100'-long stable and go into loose housing, when he changed his cow-handling system. Nor did he want to pay the price of a full row of stanchions for his 26 cows, and the young stock. Then on a visit to the United States, he found an alternative way to build an inexpensive single headrail and chain tie-up stall. He did it last fall.

Actually, the stable on his Niagara Falls, Ont., farm was one of those old heart-breakers with stanchion rows running crossways, box stalls wedged in here and there, and the remains of an old horse stable located at one end. Choring there morning and night was like the crazy house at the Midway.

In his remodelling, he planned two rows of cows running the length of the barn, and facing into a center feed alley. He bought second-hand pipe, and hired a welder to set it in. In effect, he built semi-comfort stalls, giving the cows each 4' of space, and allowing them to eat under the headrail, which also forms the air line for the milking machines. His cows stayed cleaner last winter than they ever did before, and were apparently more comfortable too.

He also installed a mechanical gutter cleaner, during his renovation, and figures that he cut his chore-time in half. He has plenty of room in the stable to handle more cows if he expands his herd.

Ontario Department of Agriculture's extension specialist, Keith Clarke at Vineland, has drawn up a set of plans for such a stall, and he lists several advantages for it.

- It is low in cost.
- It keeps cows cleaner than stanchions. The headrail prevents them going ahead when standing, but gives them plenty of room when they are lying down.
- Cows are healthier, better exercised, because they have greater freedom of movement.
- Winged shoulders are no problem.
- A sweep-in manger is successful because the headrail prevents cows from tossing their heads while eating.
- The stable is uncluttered.

MacLeod lists some vital statistics of the system, all of which are im-



[Guide photos] Cows feed under headrail, can't toss their heads when feeding at manger.

portant, he says, for a herd like his Holsteins:

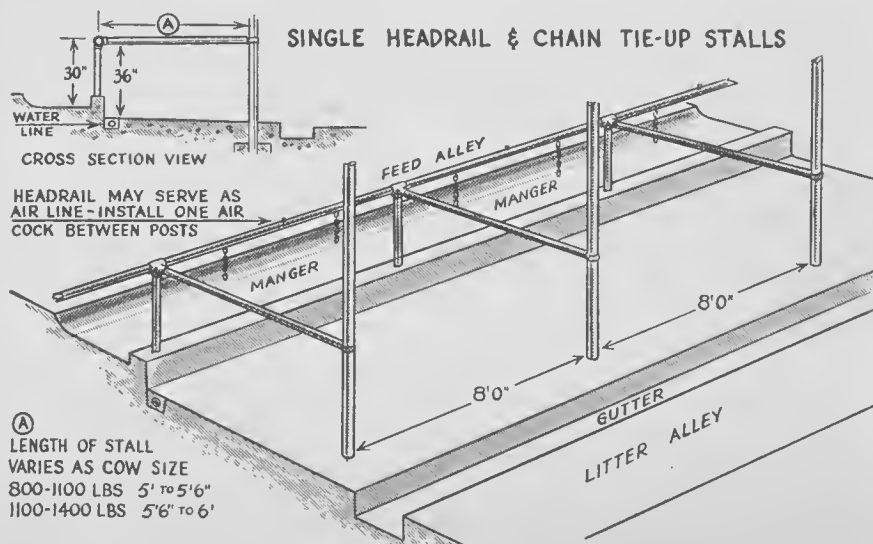
1. The front curb must rise 8" above platform.
2. Manger floor is 4" higher than the platform.
3. Bottom of headrail pipe is 27" off the front curb.

The material needed for each pair of stalls, with single headrail and chain tie-up, and with standard dairy fittings, is 1½" I.D. extra strong pipe. This will make a continuous headrail (8' per pair), an upright (3') and divider (4'), adding up to 15' for the two stalls. Other fittings are a 2-way corner and a T-column coupling.

If welded construction is used, the material is 2" I.D. standard black pipe in the same lengths as above. Cow fasteners include two 12" lengths of standard chain, two heavy duty swivel snaps, two leather cow neck straps and two 1½" diameter heavy rings.—D.R.B.

Rating Cows Faster

STUDY milk yields for 180 days and you can find with 90 per cent accuracy how your cows rate. After comparing 180-day and 305-day yields at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, they decided that the shorter period would safely permit breeders to cull or sell earlier, obtain production certificates sooner, and with fewer incomplete records processed in milk-testing programs.



Plan of stabling based on the design by Vineland Experimental Station, Ont.

Farmhand takes the hard work out of handling hay!

You get better hay
... put up faster
... at a lower cost



HIGH-SPEED HAYING, without the backwork and only half the cost of baling... that's what you get when you put up your hay with a Farmhand Loader. Farmhand Haying saves the high protein leaf because hay is handled less from field to feed rack. The Farmhand F-10 Loader, with its 27-ft. reach, 3500-lb. lift and huge 12-ft. Hay Basket is the king of the loader-stackers... used by more farmers for stacking and feeding than all other loaders combined. It'll harvest a larger tonnage per hour at a lower cost per ton than any other method in general use.

THE NEW, IMPROVED FARMHAND F-11 is rapidly becoming Canada's favorite loader-stackers... low in price, with design and construction features far ahead of all others. The F-11 has a 3500-lb. lift capacity, 21-ft. reach, 10-ft. Hay Basket and Push-Off and a one-piece welded frame that stands up under the toughest use. Improved Hay Basket and Push-Off are unconditionally guaranteed! The F-11 fits most row-crop tractors.

BUILD YOUR STACKS IN THE FIELD and then move them right in close to the feedlot with a Farmhand Stack Mover. You avoid repeated handling, and you can move the whole stack for less than the cost of the twine required to bale the same hay. You save, too, on feeding time and costs, because you can feed right from the stack with a Farmhand Loader and Grapple Fork, even in coldest weather. Ask your Farmhand dealer about the Stack Mover... the key to mechanized, low-cost haying.



BALING IS EXPENSIVE, but if you prefer to bale you can cut the costs and reduce the drudgery of bale handling with a Farmhand F-11. Sweep 10 to 15 bales to a load... a quick trip to the bale stack and hydraulic power puts the bales right where you want them, up to 15 tiers high. Farmhand Steel Teeth on your F-11's Hay Basket slip easily under bales, avoid snagging of twine, practically eliminate tooth replacement costs.



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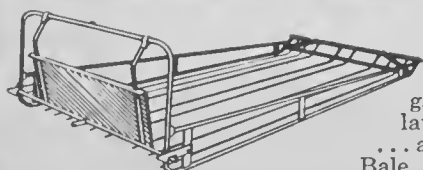
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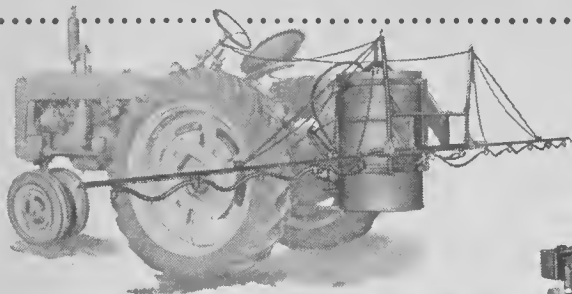
A Division of Superior Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.



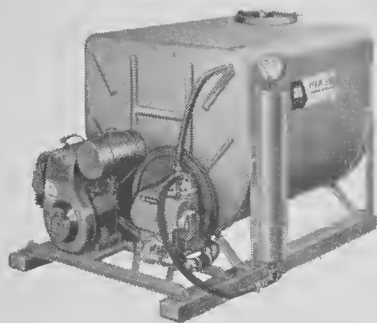
FARMHAND BALE BUNCHER can cut up to 30% from bale gathering time. It trails the baler, gathering up to 7 bales, then when latch is tripped the bales slide off... a full wagonload in a 100-ft. area. Bale Buncher is low-priced, maintenance-free, all-steel for long use.

For any capacity,
any pressure,
on any spraying
or dusting job...

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PTO sprayers



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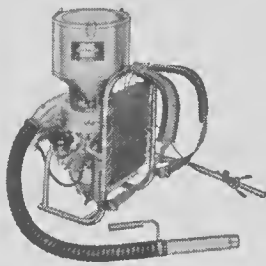
Hudson PTO and Self-Powered Peerless* or Matador® Power Sprayers save time, work and material on *all* sprayable materials—oil emulsions, heavy wettable powders, whitewashes. Rugged Hudson pumps feature diamond hard Endurall* cylinders, lifetime Perfection® nylon valves—assuring full output at any pressure up to maximum! 15 to 250 gal. sizes on wheels or skids; 3, 5 or 10 gpm.; 250, 350, 450 or 600 psi; for use with boom, Broad-Spray* or gun. Hudson PTO roller pump outfits (trailer or tractor-mounted) also available.



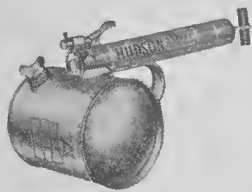
SIMPLEX® Compression Sprayers fill quicker, pump easier—seven strokes do the work of ten! For barn, yard, garden, patch weed control.



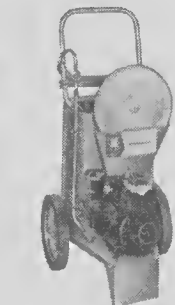
BAK-PAK® Sprayer features continuous high-pressure fog or long-range spray, Comfort-Back*. For patch weed control, other spraying. 5 gal. tank.



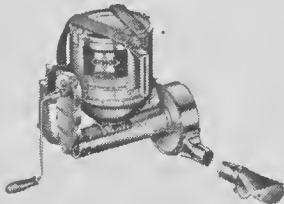
BAK-PAK® Power Duster has high-volume, high-velocity, carries easily where tractor cannot go. Mist attachment, fingertip controls.



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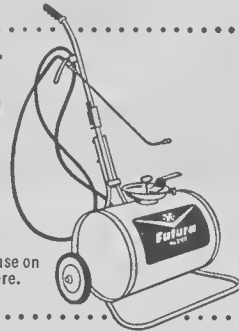
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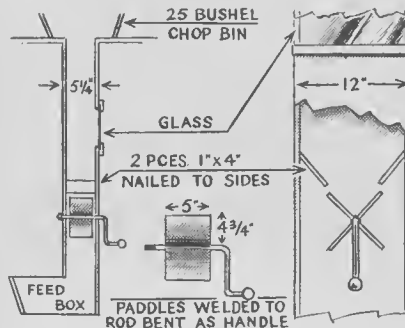
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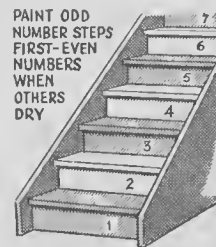


Feeding System



This is how we set up feeders for milking stalls. It has saved us many steps and a lot of time, and also makes it easier to keep the milking parlor clean. The chop bins are up on the hay-mow floor, with chutes running vertically down to the feed boxes. We fill the bins with shovels or from an overhead drag chain, which is loaded by an auger. The flow of feed into the feed boxes is controlled by paddles set into the chutes, and turned by handles. The paddles are made from ½" iron, 5" by 4¾", with shaft of any ¾" scrap iron, 7½" long with 1½" thread on one end. The paddles are welded onto the shaft, and a ¾" burr is welded to one end of the crank and a ball to the other. See sketch for placing of glass panel and chute assembly. Note that before assembling chute, two guides measuring 1" by 4" should be nailed to the sides above the paddles. The shaft is passed through ¾" holes, and the front and back of the chute are nailed to the sides.—S.T., Alta.

Painting Stairway



This is how to paint a stairway without stopping all the traffic. First paint the odd-numbered steps (see sketch) and use the even numbers while the odds are drying. Then paint the even-numbered steps. To make certain that the freshly painted steps will not be stepped on, place a marker on each step that can be used.—W.F.S., N.J.

Battery Protection

Brush a little milk of magnesia on the posts of your car battery and on the cable ends. It will stop corrosion effectively.—H.M., Pa.

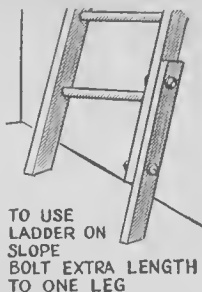
Mailbox Anchor

It's easy to keep your mailbox upright if you anchor the post with an old disk. Secure the disk a few inches from the bottom of the post and then bury it underground as shown in the illustration.—D.E.F., N.B.



Ladder on Slope

Sometimes a ladder must be used on uneven ground or a slanting roof. This method is much safer than piling up blocks of wood under one of the legs. Take a strip of wood about 3' long, and about the same width as the side of the ladder. Drill three or four ¾" holes in the strip, and two more in the ladder, one near the bottom and the other about 1' up. Then you can adjust strip to fit the slant and hold it in place with ¾" bolts.—H.S., Mich.

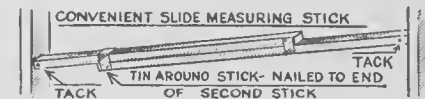


Sanding Edges

Sharp edges on cabinet work can be removed twice as fast with a v-shaped sanding block. Cement the abrasive to the shape of the block, using fine sandpaper for best results.—A.N.F., N.B.

Measuring Stick

This is convenient for measuring and spacing beams or gate posts, or between big doors, or the height of the ceiling when nailing plaster board,



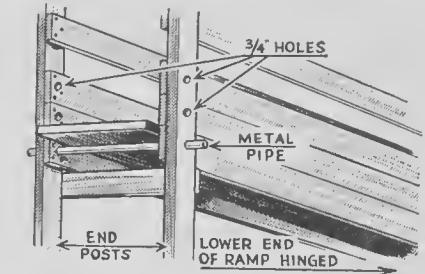
or the distance between walls, where you can't hook or reach with a measuring tape. Just take two equal lengths of ¾" wood strips, 4' to 6' long as preferred. Nail a piece of tin strip on one end of each stick, and bend tin strip around loose end of other stick. Then nail on other side. This way you can lengthen and shorten the stick by pushing back and forth.—M.H., Man.

Rubber Soles

When rubber shoe soles become slippery smooth, make safety grooves in them by running the point of a hot soldering iron across the soles.—H.J., Pa.

Adjustable Chute

Holes drilled through the outlet end posts enable the free-swinging plat-



form of a loading chute to be adjusted quickly and easily to the height of the truck or trailer floor. The holes should be at least ¾" to permit a proper length of metal pipe of the same size to be fitted into them. The lower end of the ramp is hinged and the other end rests on the pipe, which can be fitted into the holes at the appropriate height.—E.O., Alta.

SOILS and CROPS



Are You Ignoring Alfalfa?



[Guide photo]

Dr. Greenshields follows his own advice, as this stand of alfalfa shows.

LOOKING for bigger forage yields, and better quality forages too? Better take another look at alfalfa then.

That's the advice of Dr. J. E. Greenshields of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He calls alfalfa the heaviest producing legume in the country, and one of the most overlooked too. It yields twice as much as most other single forage crops, he maintains. It gives 2 to 4 cuts of hay per year with a 13 or 14 per cent protein content, compared to 8 or 9 per cent for timothy. When seeded in a mixture with grasses, it fixes nitrogen in the soil to boost the grass growth, and thus increase the total forage yield.

Alfalfa can be grown in most farming areas of the country. It thrives on heavy clay, on loam, or even on light blow sand. It has only one serious drawback. Cattle pastured on lush stands of wet alfalfa are liable to bloat.

Dr. Greenshields says that for best yields, alfalfa must be seeded on well-drained soil. If the soil is inclined to acidity, it must be limed. The seed must be placed shallowly on a firm seedbed. A cultipacker or roller, used after seeding, gives best results.

The soil must be fertile too. At the C.E.F., fields that are slated for alfalfa are plowed in the fall. Then, during seedbed preparation in the spring, 150 pounds of 4-24-12 are applied. A nurse crop is seeded with the forage, but it is taken off early. The next year, the alfalfa comes into heavy production.

Dr. Greenshields issues one warning to growers. Don't clip alfalfa from Aug. 10 to Sept. 20 in Western Canada or in September in Eastern Canada. During this time, the plant roots are building up strength for the winter. After these dates, the field can be clipped or grazed.—D.R.B. V

Killing Queen Bee

SOME apiarists believe that by removing the queen bee from the hive some three weeks before the honey is to be extracted will increase

honey yield and permit the brood to emerge in the comb before winter storage. But J. C. M. L'Arrivee of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., has come to the conclusion that the extra labor of dequeening is not worthwhile.

Testing this practice, which is said to allow nurse bees to concentrate on nectar gathering after the queen is killed, he found a loss of weight of these colonies compared with others. This was due mainly to the reduction in brood. Colonies deprived of their queen also showed a greater amount of pollen in the brood nests at the end of the season. This is not acceptable in all districts. V

How Deep Is Deep Enough?

THERE'S no percentage in cultivation below 6 in. in Saskatchewan, according to Earl Johnson, soils specialist with the provincial Department of Agriculture. Tests at the Swift Current Experimental Farm over 4 years showed that tillage down to 12 in. failed to save any more soil moisture than at 4 in. In fact, a granular soil surface with trash cover, prepared by a cultivator, proved more important in helping soil moisture to enter the soil.

Mr. Johnson doubts that plant roots need help to enter the soil. Wheat roots to 3 ft. into the soil, and yet no one would suggest tilling that deep. For the same reason, he considers it utter nonsense to argue that tillage should go down 1 ft. In fact, experience all over the Great Plains of North America has shown that tillage is rarely needed to help roots to penetrate the soil.

In his final argument against deep tillage, Mr. Johnson claims that over a long dry period the soil dries out to the depth of tillage. A dangerous amount of moisture was lost last spring and summer in fields cultivated deeper than 6 in. V

Effect of Barley Scald

SCALD, one of the worst barley leaf diseases, can reduce yields by as much as 10 to 14 per cent. Dr. W. P. Skoropad, of the Edmonton Science Service Laboratory, reports that field plot tests with Parkland barley showed they could control the amount of scald on healthy plants so that not more than 5 to 10 per cent of the leaf area was covered. But where the disease was encouraged, scald lesions covered 70 to 80 per cent of the leaf area, and in 1957 there was a 14 per cent reduction in yield, and 11 per cent in 1958.

The average yield of the barley was 60 bushels, indicating that no other factor was interfering.

The plant breeder and plant pathologist are working together to breed scald resistance into barley, and have found some scald-resistant hybrids. The work must continue for the present, but in the meantime Dr. Skoropad recommends rotation of barley with other cereals and other crops as the chief defense against scald. V

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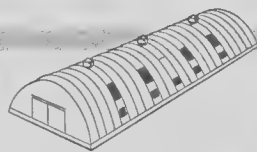
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SOILS AND CROPS

Investigate Before You Buy

FORAGE growers in the more northerly crop areas are advised to adopt a wait-and-see attitude in regard to sorghum grass seed now being offered for sale throughout Western Canada. Sorghum alnum, a tall-growing grass which is naturally adapted to parts of Mexico and the droughty areas of the U.S. Southwest, is now being publicized and offered for sale as far north as the Peace River country.

Salesmen active in these areas have disposed of some of this seed for as much as \$3 per pound. In one case, a young man was recruited in a local beverage parlor by someone named "Joe" to sell the seed in his home district. Before starting out, however, he decided to check at a nearby Experimental Farm, and when he learned that the grass might not be suited to the area, he quit the job. He never did learn his "employer's" full name. Agriculture officials wish to point out that sorghum alnum hasn't been tested in northern areas, such as the Peace River, and that farmers should know certain facts about this grass before buying seed at these fancy prices.

THE sorghums are warm-weather crops, and closely resemble corn in their growth characteristics. They are used chiefly as livestock feed in areas too dry for corn. In order to produce seed, they require a frost-free daily temperature of 80°F and short days. Growth is very slow at lower temperatures and almost ceases at 60°F. The average frost-free period at Beaverlodge, just north of Grande Prairie, Alta., is 101 days, and the long-term average temperature for July (the warmest month) is only 59.9°F.

Although enough growth could probably be obtained to provide a little grazing in the first year of seeding, there is no guarantee the grass would survive the winter. Why take a chance on an unknown forage crop when proven mixtures of adapted varieties are available at a much lower cost, extension workers point out.

A recent report from Tom Willis at the Kamloops Range Experimental Station, B.C., says that they grew some sorghum alnum and it all winter killed. District Agriculturists have been unable to find any in the area that lived over last winter. Some of the grass has been grown in the drier parts of southern Alberta, but results have been inconclusive to date.

Another angle is provided by the State of Washington, where sorghum alnum has been declared a noxious weed. Apparently it is a cross between another sorghum and Johnson grass, and the latter has proved to be a troublesome weed in the United States.—C.V.F. V

Double Crop For Newfoundland

NEWFOUNDLAND, where arable land is scarce and the growing season short, may find winter cereals a help in producing more from the

limited acreage. Early vegetables, such as cabbage, are commonly grown as cash crops, and after these are removed, the winter cereal could be seeded, with growth in the fall and spring used for grazing. Then the crop could be plowed down as green manure, or the grain could be matured and used for stock feed if conditions were right.

This suggestion comes from A. F. Rayment of the St. John's West Experimental Farm, Nfld., who says the first requirement for winter cereals is sufficient hardiness to survive the average winter. He reports that varieties surviving the 1957-58 winter without injury were Kharkov and Rideau wheat; Kenate, Wong and Hudson barley; and Tetra Petkus rye. This single test doesn't prove that barley is sufficiently hardy, but winter wheat and winter rye have been grown successfully in the past and hardiness does not appear to be a problem. There is no information yet on tests with Turf winter oats.

The tests have led to these conclusions. Tetra Petkus rye is one of the best of the cereals tested, considering the season of growth and yields of forage and grain. Early seeding, in the first week of August, appeared to be an important key to obtaining the most from these winter crops. The results are promising enough to warrant further research, and it is hoped grazing animals will be used for the final evaluation. V

The Case of The Pink Kernels

THE pink, translucent kernels appearing in wheat the last few years are caused by cutting, not by disease, says Dr. W. P. Campbell of the Edmonton Science Service Laboratory.

The appearance of the pink seeds has coincided with the introduction and extension of combines, which suggests that earlier cutting has something to do with it. The binder cut wheat when it was almost ripe, but the combine starts earlier and leaves the grain to mature in the swath.

Dr. Campbell found it was not only early cutting that increased the number of pink kernels, but that varieties reacted differently. Marquis, Rescue, Thatcher and Lemhi, and some less common varieties, were used in a breeding program. If pink seeds were caused by disease, it was figured it would be as well to know which parent stocks were affected. But there was no suggestion of disease.

August 8, 13, 18 and 23 were the cutting dates. On the first date the grain was in the soft dough stage, Marquis and Rescue showed no pink seeds at all. Thatcher produced pink kernels on the first two cutting dates, but none on the last two. The soft, white Lemhi was worst, with 12 per cent pink kernels on the first date, 8 per cent on the second, and a trace on the third. None of the others produced pink kernels when cut on August 18 or 23. V



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SOILS AND CROPS

Grain Corn For Nova Scotia



[Guide photo]
John Leefe with hybrid corn grown at the Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S.

MANY farmers in the Maritime Provinces are laying plans to expand their cattle and swine herds, but some observers are asking, "What are you going to use for feed?"

"Maybe corn!" says scientist John Leefe of the Kentville Experimental Farm. "We have been growing some of the new early hybrids since 1955. It's still too early to be sure if the idea is practical, but so far we have found 3 or 4 early hybrids that ripen for us, and give yields of up to 75 bushels to the acre of picked corn."

If farmers can be assured of yields like these, corn might be a better crop for them than barley or oats.

Mr. Leefe is searching for the most effective growing methods too. "These early hybrids are short of stalk," he says, "so we are seeding the rows about 28" apart, and spacing plants about 5" to 6" in the rows. This gives a denser plant population to compensate for the shorter plants."—D.R.B. V

New Nitrogen Test In O.A.C. Laboratory

LOOK for more accurate fertilizer recommendations, especially for nitrogen application, from soil tests made in the new soils building at the Ontario Agricultural College. In the testing laboratory, which is equipped to handle 100,000 soil tests a year, compared to the 15,000 that have been made annually in the past, a new and more accurate test for nitrogen is being made.

Previous tests measured only the amount of soluble nitrogen present in the soil at the time of analysis. But the actual nitrogen content or potential of the soil is tied in with soil moisture, organic matter content, and the crop growing on the field.

The new test takes these factors into account, and gives a measurement of the nitrogen potential of the soil. It reveals the "nitrogen-supplying-power" of the soil under certain conditions.

The traditional tests for phosphorus and potash in the soil have been

highly accurate, so these will not be changed.

Prof. Ted Heeg, who is in charge of the soils laboratory, says that only about 10 per cent of Ontario's farmers are taking advantage of the free soil testing service at Guelph. Trials have shown that it pays to test the soil and follow recommendations based on the test.

Now that the soil testing facilities have been expanded, he expects more farmers will send in samples.—D.R.B. V

Cover Crops To Protect Soil

IF the trash cover on your summer-fallow becomes very light in mid-summer, try cover crops to protect soil against drifting, advises W. E. Johnson, soils specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He recommends a light seeding of oats or other grain in the period between August 10 and 20. This will often give good cover without greatly affecting the moisture supply.

Other sound practices for preventing soil drift are as follows:

1. Avoid excessive use of the disker or one-way, which bury the stubble and pulverize the soil.

2. Use cultivators and rod weeder for most summerfallow work. But restrict the use of the rod weeder, because they can leave a powdered surface and loose trash that will drift.

3. Too much work on the land is dangerous. Under dry conditions, late fall work should be done only for a special weed problem.

4. No fallow field should be more than 40 rods wide. In a dry period, when there is constant danger of soil drift, strips should be cut to 20 rods wide, or less, by seeding strips of grain between.

5. Don't burn stubble. It wastes nitrogen and organic matter, and destroys your protection against wind and water erosion.

6. Always farm for a dry year and remember that trash cover is the best protection against it. The cultivator leaves a better trash cover, lumpier soil and a more uniform seedbed. V

Dwarf Corn Has a Future

DWARF corn hybrids may prove better for inter-seeding with legumes and easier harvesting. Some hybrids now available are only half as tall as standard corn, and carry about the same size of ear, but more testing is needed before they have proved their value as grain.

Work at the University of Wisconsin indicates the small plants would lend themselves to growing such crops as alfalfa or clover between the rows, and may be easier to harvest and less likely to lodge. The limitations at present are 10 to 20 per cent less corn yield than the standard hybrids and the difficulty of breeding reliable parent stock. V

SOILS AND CROPS



Dr. Dimmock had some high yields of grain corn on the plots at Ottawa.

Plan for Big Yields of Corn

OLD stand-bys like oats or barley still have their place but they can't compete with grain corn in yield per acre. "A 60-bushel crop of corn is the equivalent of 120 bushels of oats," says Dr. Fred Dimmock, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. "Not many farmers can grow oats that well."

Dr. Dimmock says that 80-bushel corn yields at Ottawa are not unusual, and this is far removed, climatically, from corn-growing Essex and Kent Counties of Ontario. New early varieties have been developed—many of them by Dr. Dimmock and his staff—which bring corn within the reach of farmers through much of Canada.

Dr. Dimmock explains how to get high yields of corn. "Plow down sod in the fall and apply 12 to 15 tons of manure per acre. Then, broadcast 300 lb. of 4-24-20 on the field before seeding. When the corn is a foot high, side dress with 175 lb. of a nitrogen fertilizer like "aeropills."

Dr. Dimmock got excellent results with simazin as a pre-emergent weed control in 1958.—D.R.B.

Spacing for Better Hay Yields

GRASSES and legumes seeded and grown for hay in the drier parts of the Prairies will yield more for a greater number of years if the spacing between rows is 12". They will be even better with 18" spacing.

Tests at the Swift Current Experimental Farm showed that hay yields from fields with 12" row spacings remained high for 4 years before declining, and with 18" rows the yield was a little low during the first crop year, but remained high for 6 to 8 years afterwards. Besides higher yields for a longer time, less seed is needed for the wider spacing, because the basic seeding rate of 35 seeds per foot of row is constant regardless of the row's width.

A hay field left down for 6 years at Swift Current averaged 850 lb. of hay for 6" spacing, 1,000 lb. for 12" spacing, 1,200 for 18", 1,300 for 24", 1,200 for 36", and 800 lb. for 48" spacing. Despite the even higher yields from the 24" spacing, it is not

usually practical to have 24" or larger spacings for hay without the field becoming "washboardy," and the hay cannot be kept clean when picking it up.

The best all-round spacing appears to be 18" between rows for dryland hay fields in the drier Prairie regions.

How About Liquid Fertilizer?

LIQUID fertilizer was as good as the dry product in recent tests at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Dr. J. W. Ketcheson tried both the liquid and the dry applied with the seed of Clinton oats, using 200 lb. of 5-10-10 per acre in both cases. The result was an increase of 7 bushels of oats on adjacent plots.

He reports that liquid fertilizer has one advantage over the dry in that it can be pumped and no bags of fertilizer have to be handled. On the other hand, tanks and pumps are needed for liquid fertilizer, while the dry fertilizer can be used with an ordinary fertilizer drill. Some farmers pump the liquid through weed spraying equipment mounted on the corn planter, but others buy special bulk tanks, run tubes down by the shoe of their corn planter, and inject the liquid that way.

Dr. Ketcheson says farmers living in areas serviced by bulk liquid fertilizer should consider the cost per ton before buying liquids, taking into account the transportation costs, application costs and price per pound of active plant food. A 5-10-10 liquid fertilizer, for example, contains 5 lb. of available nitrogen, 10 lb. of available phosphorus and 10 lb. of available potassium per 100 lb. of liquid. That's the same amount as in 100 lb. of 5-10-10 dry fertilizer.



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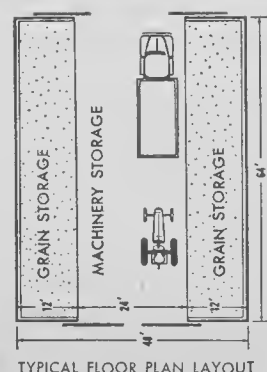
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New in Ontario

SOME good new vegetable varieties for Ontario, suggested by Dr. John Wiebe of the Vineland Experiment Station, include: Muskmelon, Harper hybrid; pickling cucumber, hybrid long green; early red pepper, Vineland; summer squash, Seneca Prolific hybrid or Zucchini hybrid; snap beans, Pearlgreen and Slendergreen; early cabbage, Early Marvel; brussels sprouts, Jade Cross. V

A Look at Plastic Greenhouses

SMALL plastic greenhouses are growing more popular as protected growing areas. They furnish added space for easing temporary crowding, growing a crop for a seasonable market, starting seedlings or plants for growing out-of-doors, and producing vegetables and flowers for home use.

G. S. Swain, horticulturist at Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., says several types have been designed and used successfully. Probably the most common is like a conventional greenhouse, but using wooden structural members of various sizes. This type may have plastic film stretched over the frame, tacked or battened to it, or have a roof arranged to form removable panels.

Other plastic greenhouses are constructed with preformed laminated rafters, and may be in conventional form or a variation of the Quonset hut.

The most recent development is extruded aluminum as framework for the Quonset shape. The plastic film is stretched over this frame, but instead of using tacks, is held by metal rods which fit into grooves in the structural members, and are attached to the bottom of the house on each side. This type puts less stress on the plastic and doesn't weaken the film with nail holes.

Plastic houses cost up to one-third less than glass houses, and are easier and quicker to erect in cold weather. Maintenance is usually greater due to the temporary nature of plastic and the susceptibility of inexpensive wooden members to rot. They are also more difficult to ventilate with standard ventilating equipment.

New plastics are being developed, and an inexpensive type with a long life should be available soon. Meantime, says Mr. Swain, use a light, inexpensive film and replace it each year. V

Radishes Without Pithiness

PITHINESS in radishes, encouraged by warm dry weather, has been overcome by plant breeders. Tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showed that the European variety named Aspern Giant had only 14 per cent of its roots pithy one week after the first pulling. In contrast, 60 per cent of the roots of the French Breakfast variety were inedible. Aspern Giant has not been introduced to the garden seed trade yet.

In two years of testing, Champion was rated among the best for appearance, size, quality and long standing, and only 20 per cent of its roots were pithy one week after it was first ready for use. Cherry Belle, popular for the fresh market, was intermediate in longstanding quality. In 1957, Cavalier was very slow to become pithy, but last year pithiness developed in one-third of the crop in three days.

With longstanding quality, as in Champion and Cherry Belle, two or three seedings at weekly intervals should satisfy the home gardener's needs through spring and summer. V



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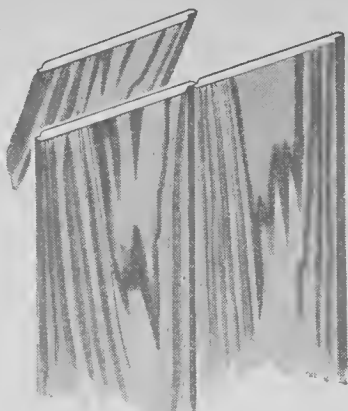
Driverized cabs are roomy and comfortable . . . feature a new seat cover material that wears twice as long.

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HORTICULTURE**He Expanded Market for Sweet Corn**

SOMETIMES it pays not to be too close to your market. It turned out that way for John Cooper anyway. Cooper is one of Norfolk County's biggest farmers, but his place is 100 miles from Ontario's biggest market, Toronto. That presented a problem delivering fresh vegetables in competition with growers who had shorter shipping distances.

But even Toronto district growers weren't providing stores with an adequate and reliable supply of garden fresh sweet corn on the cob. Cooper sensed an opportunity. He built a huge, continuous-process hydro-cooler, and set about putting Norfolk sweet corn into the Toronto market, in volume, for the first time. His venture was so successful that he shipped 125,000 cases last year. He grew 175 acres of it himself and bought the crop from 600 acres grown by other farmers in the district.

At harvest time, the corn is picked in early morning and the unhusked cobs packed in crates, 5 dozen in



[Guide photo] John Cooper takes crates of corn coming from a hydro cooler for shipment.

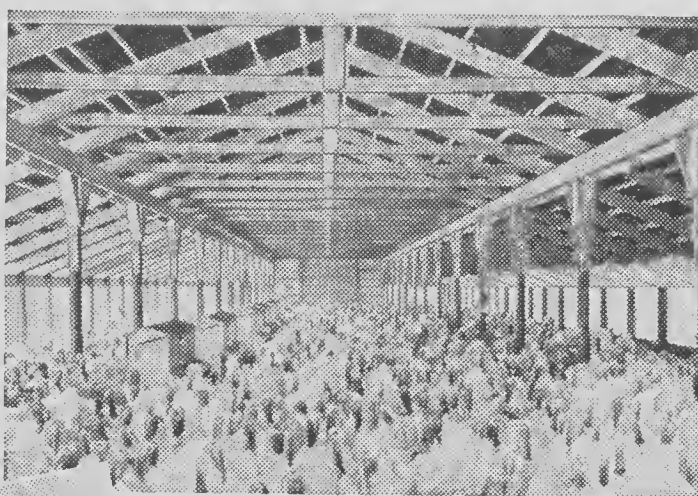
each, right in the field. They are rushed to the hydro cooler and plunged into the 32° water. It takes 22 minutes for the crates to be mechanically dragged through the hydro-cooler and hauled out at the other end. By that time, the field heat has been removed, (temperature of the corn will be pulled down from about 80° to 40°, delaying the change of sugar to starches). The crates are then loaded onto trucks, and rushed to chain stores mostly in Toronto. However, the hydro cooling has preserved quality so well, that Cooper has shipped successfully as far east as Montreal and Quebec City, and north to Noranda.

As a further guarantee of quality, and to help extend the selling season, Cooper has built cold storage space too. Corn can be stored there for several days, while market gluts get cleared up and prices right themselves again.—D.R.B. V

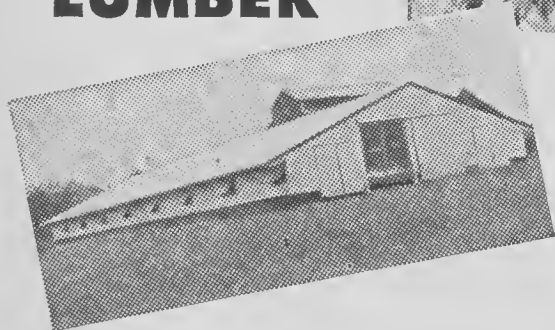


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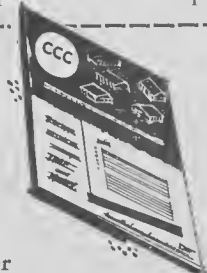


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**Potato Scab
Cure Shows Promise**

A PRACTICAL answer to potato scab in susceptible varieties is to spray in the row at planting time with urea formaldehyde concentrate, according to researchers at the University of Wisconsin. The chemical not only knocks out the scab but gives the potatoes a fertilizer boost at the same time.

First trials were made by broadcasting urea formaldehyde, and although it did a good job it was too costly. It appears now that spraying directly into the row gives good control and solves the cost problem. In fact, 40 gallons per acre applied in rows does a better job than 150 gallons broadcast. A minimum rate of application has not been established yet, but they are working on the problem in Wisconsin.

Row applications need just a simple rig, which could be made from a 50-gallon drum, fitted with nozzles and hoses and attached to the tractor. The researchers warn against heavy applications, which may be toxic to the plants.

The chemical is not available for general distribution yet. V



MH COMBINES LEAD THE WORLD!

More Canadian Farmers buy Massey-Harris Combines than buy any other make! Proof positive that MH combines have more of what you farmers want than any other make! And there are sound reasons why—reasons every farmer can appreciate!

From long experience of combines—we built the finest combine in the world over 57 years ago—we know how to engineer the combine qualities you need . . . qualities to turn your crops into cash the fast *and* dependable way!

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See the MH 92 Self-Propelled Combine (Shown at left) and its brother the MH 82—just two of the big-capacity MH machines that make big, sure profits for farmers throughout the world—at your dealer's *now*! See them, test them . . . prove them to yourself!

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INTRODUCING THE ALL-NEW MH 72

All-new medium-sized combines with mammoth-sized capacity! The all-new Massey-Harris 72 Self-Propelled Combine (shown above) and 72 Pull-type (shown at left).

Now all the world-famous big-capacity features of MH design—features that mean more acres and bushels harvested per day than with any comparable combines—are available on the medium-sized farm!

Designed low for easy handling and storage, the MH 72 Self-Propelled cuts a 10' or 12' width, has a hungry 28" cylinder *and* equally wide body—including extra long, extra efficient straw walkers. Similar in appearance, the MH 72 Pull-Type cuts 8' or 10' in either p.t.o. or engine model. With pick up attachment the MH 72 will handle a 15' swath. For S.P. models a corn head attachment is available.

Now you can benefit from capacity combining matched exactly to your needs! See these two great new combines at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's *now*!



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MORE POWER TO THE FARMER



"Day-Long Acre Busting's Easy!" The heaviest pull-type implements like this heavy-duty MF Tiller are real easy going to the 88! You're acres ahead in only half the time. Up to three external hydraulic cylinders can be controlled at the same time.

Farmers asked for it.... The all-ne



MF dealers everywhere are proudly displaying the all-new MF 88!

Now it's here! acre-busting MF 88!

"As a result of talking to Prairie farmers," says MF Farm Reporter Clare Burt, "MF listened, learned, then built the all-new MF 88—the heavy-duty tractor big acreage farmers asked for—built with the power to handle large pull-type implements with amazing ease!"

Here's a tractor designed and built with rugged work-ability you've got to see, and test, to believe! Weighing around 5,900 lbs.—increased to 8,000 lbs. with added weight—the all-new MF 88 makes acres of tough going seem like a backyard joyride! It's custom made for the man who works a long, hard day and wants to finish fresh!

Wide, easy-up, non-skid platform . . . tipping comfortable seat . . . speeds from $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.p.h. to $21\frac{1}{2}$. . . big capacity hydraulic pump . . . power steering . . . heavy swinging drawbar . . . mention any wanted feature and you'll find it in the MF 88!

What's more, the all-new 88 is priced right to fit your pocket-book! It's a giant acre-buster without a giant price! But, this tractor's one to drive first and *then* talk about! So see the MF 88 without delay at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's . . . see it, arrange to test-work it on your own farm!



Power steering that turns the 88 in 9' radius is a standard feature. Removable grille makes inspection fast and easy.



12 volt, 50 ampere hour battery slides out easily for fast and convenient servicing. Everything's made easy on the 88!



Front step plates make it easy to mount the 88. And beneath the step plate—a handy, easy-to-reach pull-out tool box.



Grouped instruments, including tachometer, can be seen at a glance. Safety starter prevents mistakes and accidents.



"Easy Up and Easy On the Go!" Look at this acre-wide platform! A non-skid surface for safety, it gives you all the room you need for comfortable working. Full crown fenders protect you and convenient handle helps you on and off! It's easy on, easy off front or back . . . easy working every way!



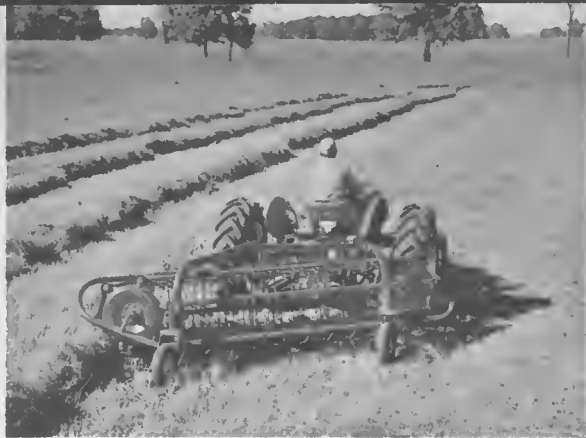
"Free to Move . . . Free from Wear!" The 88's heavy swinging drawbar has wide swing frame and lubricated roller that allows free movement without wear. Hammer strap is provided, too. Hydraulic breakaway couplings are provided at rear of tractor seat.



"Runs on Pennies!" The 88's all-new high-compression engine gives tractor performance way up in the "60-horse" class! And you'll find you fill the fuel tank less often than you'd believe possible.



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MF 36 Rake turns 8 miles of fluffy windrows per hour! Rakes hay sideways only half distance of ordinary rakes . . . preserves every profitable leaf!

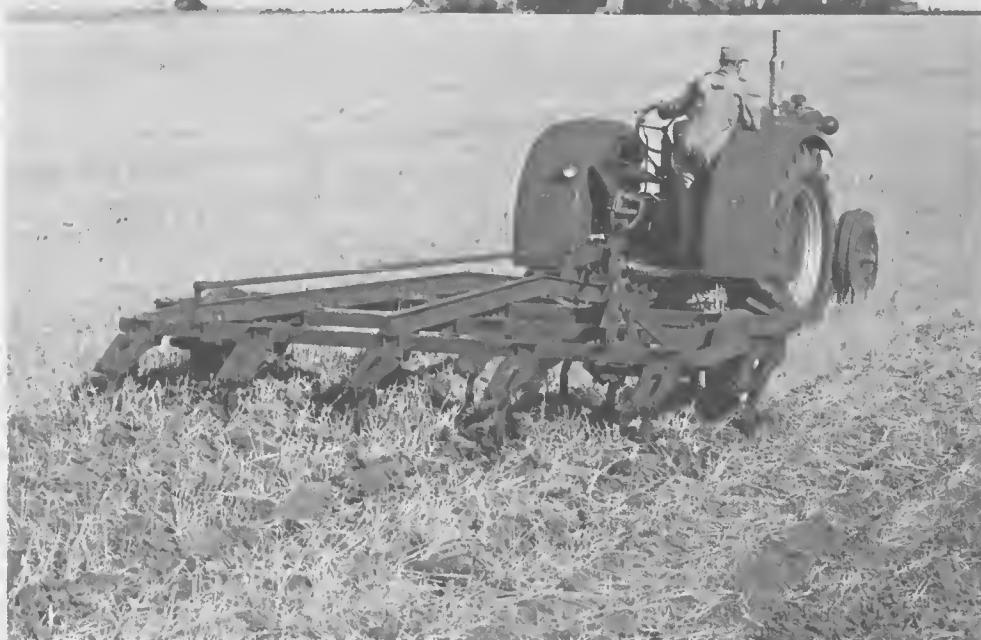
Whisper quiet all-new **MF 31 Mower**—the high speed mower with world-famous **Dyna-Balance Drive**. Cutter-bar operates in any position!



The perfect answer to all-season cultivation, the **MF 36 Wide Level Disc Harrow** discs and seeds when seedbox is attached in one fast operation! Easy turning right or left . . . easy adjusting . . . full floating gangs . . . sealed lifetime bearings. Kirschmann Fertilizer attachment available for use with seeder attachment.

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The ideal implement for mulch cultivation and conservation tillage, the **MF 124 Heavy Duty Tiller** is built rugged for the heaviest going. Hydraulically controlled by remote rams . . . self-setting shanks . . . wide range of points and sweeps.



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MORE POWER TO THE FARMER

POULTRY

He Likes Range Pullets



[Guide photos]
The roof was torn off an old barn and another floor added for more poultry.

THERE is still plenty of controversy as to whether indoor-reared pullets are as good as range-reared ones. But dairy and poultryman Alfred Scothorn at Hardwood Lands, N.S., is convinced that bigger, more vigorous birds come off the range. Scothorn has remodeled the old buildings on his farm, to give him capacity for 2,000 layers, and he has been raising some of his pullets indoors for the past 5 years. But each year, those coming in off range seem to outperform them in the laying pens.

Scothorn maintains accurate records in his farm account book as a basis for his observations. He graduated from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in 1947, and has been farming on his own since then. He has developed a rather remarkable farm program too—for on only 35 acres he keeps a 20-cow dairy herd, in addition to his hens. Much of his field work is done on a custom-basis, but he uses a \$150 buckrake at haying time and puts two cuttings of grass in silos each year. Whatever dry hay he needs, he has custom baled.—D.R.B. ✓



Scothorn's pens contain deep litter, hanging feeders and community nests.

Farm Flocks Expected to Decline

THE farm-produced egg as we know it today isn't likely to have much of a place as a table egg in the modern supermarket retail outlet in the future. That is the view of Prof. W. J. Rae, head of the Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan.

Writing in the Agricultural Institute Review, Professor Rae suggests that flocks of under 300 hens will be reduced to produce eggs for the farm family only, and that larger semi-commercial farm flocks will continue to produce eggs to supply the market needs of nearby centers of consumption. He suggests that uniform production programs will be needed to ensure an adequate supply of eggs for local needs. These eggs will be marketed directly to the retailer or through a wholesaler. The number of these semi-commercial flocks will be limited by the development of the full-sized commercial flocks, he predicts.

Professor Rae stated further: "Producers located at long distances from markets will find it difficult to compete with those who are near centers of consumption. Eggs produced in these more remote areas will have to be graded in the usual way and marketed through outlets other than the table egg trade; e.g. the breaking industry, as melange for the bakery, confectionery, and other industrial uses." ✓

More Eggs From Fewer Hens

THE most startling thing in all agriculture now, in the opinion of Prof. Ross Cavers, head of the Poultry Department at Ontario Agricultural College, is the remarkable increase in efficiency of Canada's laying flocks.

In 1957, 3.3 per cent fewer pullets were hatched for Canadian laying flocks, than in 1956. There was a further 8.5 per cent drop in 1958, and by mid-March 1959, there was a further 8 per cent drop compared to the year previous. Despite this decline, egg production continues to rise. In 1957, it was 11 per cent higher than 1956. In 1958, it rose another 1.5 per cent. In the first few months of 1959, it has been setting an all-time record.

Professor Cavers suggests several reasons for this:

- Poultrymen are changing to egg-type hens which give a higher rate of lay and a much longer period of lay. These birds eat only two-thirds as much feed per dozen eggs laid as do the dual-purpose hens that used to be so popular.

- Egg specialty farms have been emerging in the past decade and these often get higher production per bird.

- Low broiler and fowl prices have caused people to hold onto their hens, and keep them laying. Fowl prices have been depressed, even though supplies in Canada are lower, because of the threat of imports from U.S.

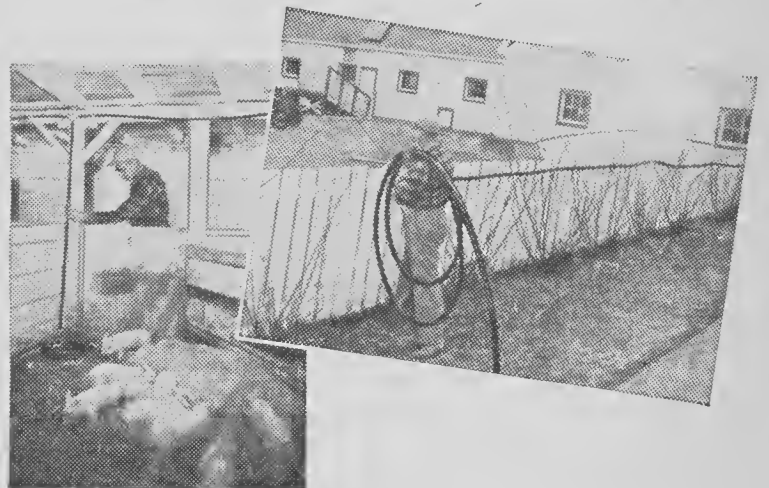
Despite the present squeeze on laying flocks, Professor Cavers believes there will continue to be a place for such flocks as one of two or three main enterprises on a farm, providing they are well managed. Broilers provide an example. He points out that since the average size of broiler flocks is listed as 12,000, there must be many successful flocks of a much smaller size.—D.R.B. ✓

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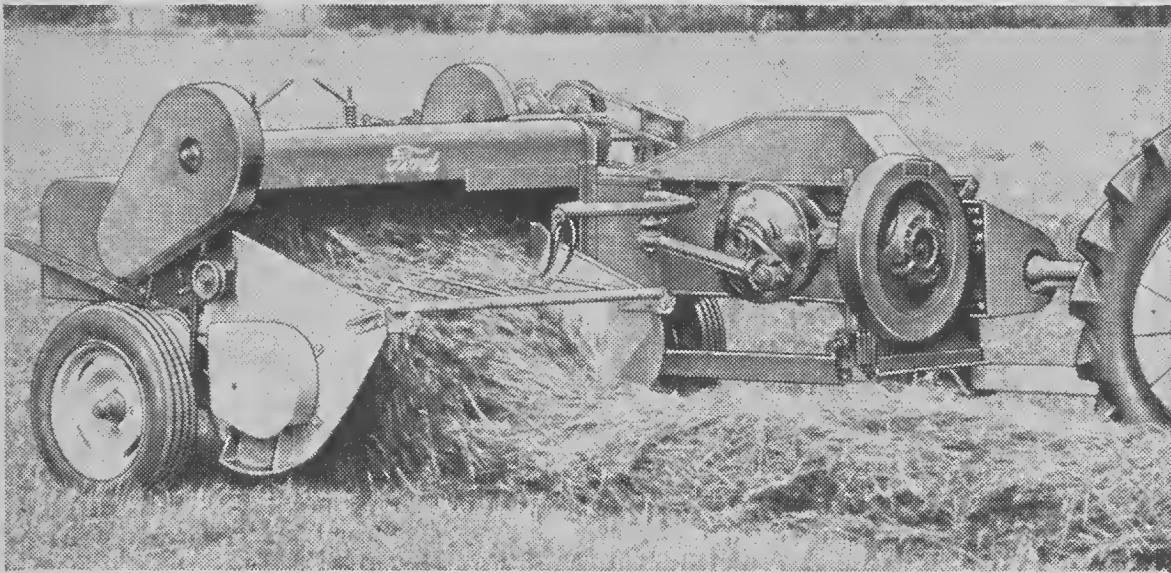
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Ford 250 baler has an outstanding reputation for dependable, trouble-free performance

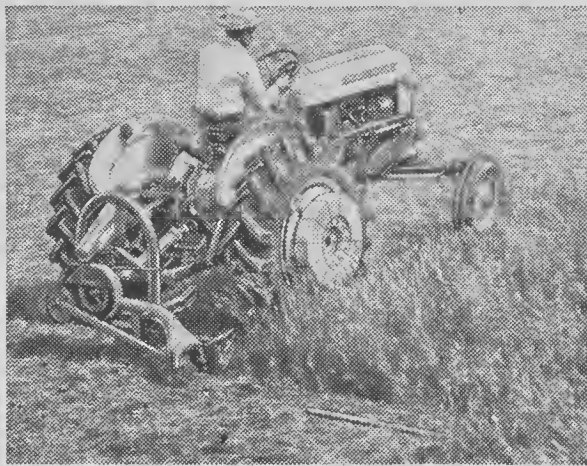
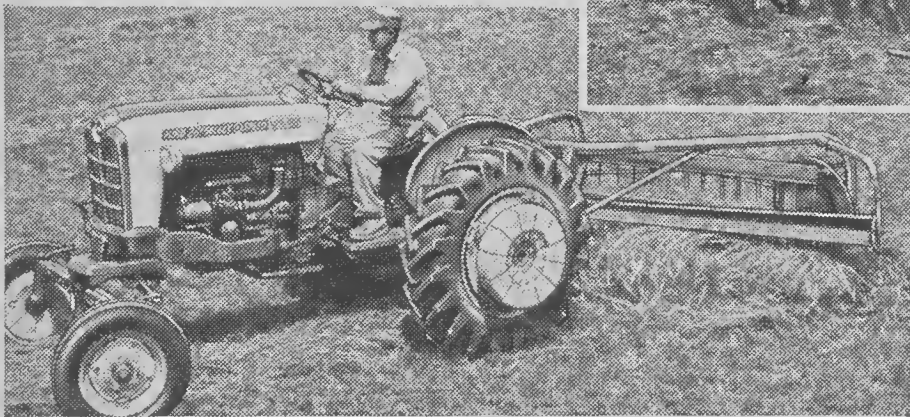
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Canada's fastest selling mounted mowers

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FORD HIGH-SPEED PICK-UP-AND-GO MOUNTED RAKE

Rakes cleaner and faster with less leaf loss

Unlike mechanical strippers, Ford's exclusive ROTARY STRIPPER uses air currents to clear the teeth—reduces shattering of leaves or seeds to a minimum. Special Ford design gently moves all the hay into tight windrows in the *shortest possible distance*—yet it rakes a full 7½ feet.



Check these advanced FORD features yourself with your local FORD tractor dealer

POULTRY

Vaccination Controls I.B.

VACCINATE commercial or large poultry flocks against infectious bronchitis, advises Dr. J. M. Isa of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Vaccination induces immunity readily, and it's good insurance against death losses and decreased egg production. You can vaccinate chicks at 1 day old, but if the disease is not an immediate threat, it's better to delay vaccination until they reach 10 days. Then give them a second dose at 14 to 16 weeks. An antibiotic in the feed or drinking water for 2 weeks after vaccination helps to protect the birds from infection by other germs.

The vaccine for infectious bronchitis can be given by spray, dust, in drinking water or intranasally. A slight reaction takes the form of a mild respiratory symptom from a few days to as long as 21 days after vaccination. This lasts usually 5 to 10 days and can be minimized by increasing the temperature in the brooder house.

Infectious bronchitis is a virus disease and is quite widespread. It affects both chicks and laying stock. It impairs growth and injures the reproductive organs of the growing bird permanently. A typical case shows the entire flock affected almost at once, with the respiratory symptoms lasting 10 to 14 days. If it hits a laying flock, egg production drops sharply and the few eggs that are laid are often misshapen, rough, soft-shelled and with a poor egg white.

Dr. Isa emphasizes the need to protect the entire flock, particularly when there are birds of more than one age on the premises, by following a regular vaccination program against infectious bronchitis. V

Goose Egg Production Increased

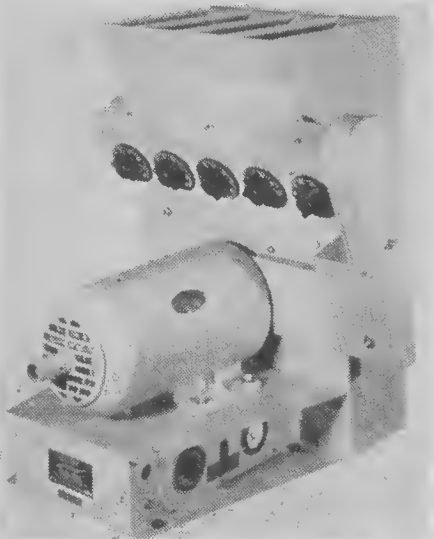
RESULTS of a breeding program at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showed that rapid progress can be made with geese. However, whether goose meat can be produced as cheaply as other types of poultry remains to be seen.

Geese are seasonal egg layers, producing only 4 or 5 months each spring. Their low egg production means high cost per gosling. The Ottawa program has increased production in the first production year from 14 to 34 eggs over a period of 7 generations. This is still lower than that of large turkeys, but the goose's production increases during the second laying year, and again in the third. Also, the effort directed to increasing goose egg production is very small compared with that devoted to turkeys or chickens.

Advantages of the goose are that it is the most rapid growing of the domestic poultry; it is a good forager and pasture can be used to reduce the amount and quality of feed; it is more resistant to disease than chickens and turkeys, and mortality in growing and breeding flocks is generally much lower; it is also extremely hardy, so that inexpensive housing can be used in winter, and no housing is needed in summer. V



Grinder-Mixer Saves Hard Labor



This machine does the job of hammer mill and mixer, and has its own motor.

MIXING the dairy ration with a shovel was too much like the old-fashioned physical labor that Donald Campbell was trying to eliminate from his farm. Besides, it didn't result in the feed being mixed thoroughly enough. So last winter he installed a new machine that has come to Canada—a grinder-mixer.

This machine, which will do the job of both a hammer mill and a mixer, and provides its own power through an electric motor, cost him something over \$600. For his 35-cow Holstein herd, he calls it a good investment. He admits he doesn't have an ideal set-up for it on his Ridgetown, Ont., farm. His old stable is cramped, and the feed room above is short of space too.

He installed the grinder-mixer in a calf pen below the feed room, built a small hopper, and partitioned it into four sections to hold the ingredients above the machine. He also put in an auger to lift the mixed feed back up into the hopper in the feed room, ready for use.

Adjustments on the machine regulate the amount of corn, oats, bran and concentrate, or other ingredients, going into the mix, and a timer shuts off the machine automatically. He grinds and mixes once a day now, but does it by filling the bins above and setting the machine. He gets a good job done now, without the hard labor he once used.—D.R.B. ✓

More r.p.m. on Tractors Coming

NEW tractors equipped with 1,000 r.p.m. power take-offs will be offered to farmers before long—maybe in late 1959. This is the prediction of agricultural engineer D. E. Clark of the Ontario Agricultural College. He says that the major reason for switching over from 540 r.p.m. models, which have been standard for so many years, is to improve the performance of the tractor-and-implement combination.

He lists two other advantages of the 1,000 r.p.m. PTO too:

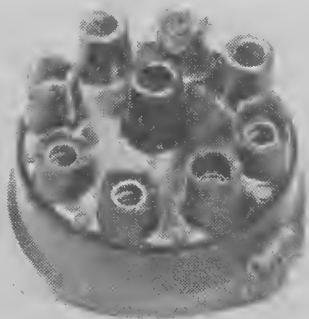
- Cost of the tractor will be reduced because the power-take-off drive will not incorporate as great a speed reduction between the engine and PTO shaft.

- Almost twice the power can be transmitted through the same size PTO shaft, assuming that the tractor engine can supply this additional power.—D.R.B. ✓

Check Distributor Cap

IF you neglect the distributor cap, it can cause real trouble in the ignition system. It is often assumed that these caps don't wear out, and no replacement is needed until a crack appears. The accompanying illustrations show how wrong this idea can be.

1. The cross-section view shows a distributor cap that was "cocked," causing interference with the rotor. On one side, the rotor segment was hitting the inserts, causing metal-to-metal contact. It was too far away on the other side. The result was extremely rough engine operation.



Cross-section of the distributor cap.

2. Another problem is that of arcing inside the distributor cap tower. This is usually caused by an exposed ignition lead that has been pushed too snugly into the tower, as in the second illustration. The result can be high-resistance corrosion at the terminal, and if it is allowed to continue long enough, can eventually destroy the surrounding insulation.



Corrosion in the distributor's tower.

Note that the rubber boots over the towers usually collect grease and dirt, which sometimes hide a potential source of ignition failure. ✓

Combine Replacement

AGRICULTURAL engineer D. E. Clark of the Ontario Agricultural College says that at least one manufacturer is looking for new machines that will be even more efficient than the combine. One new type using a special cylinder, rather than the oscillating straw racks and sieves, to separate and clean the grain, was tried out in 1958. ✓

LOW-COST Protection...

**for
stored
grain**



Butler Grain Bins are the safest, most convenient storage you can buy. Fewer seams, all sealed and double-bolted. Easier to load, inspect or test through quick-access manhole. Door fits like a vault, stays moisture-tight. Optional Butler Force-Aire drier keeps grain cool, prevents moisture migration.

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bulk
feed**



Butler Bulk-O-Matic® tanks save work, actually pay for themselves!

Feed handling becomes a fast, pushbutton operation. Bulk feed discounts can return your cost in the first few years. All-steel construction seals out weather, birds, rodents; won't absorb fats or moisture from feed. Sizes from 6.8 to 28 tons in stock; other sizes, to 87 tons, on special order.



**for machinery
and livestock**

Butler Utility Shelters go up in a hurry, with only a wrench and screwdriver. Can be mounted on skids or foundation; easily expandable. Heavy-gauge galvanized steel. Models 18 and 24 feet wide; any length in 10-foot 9-inch sections. Smaller 12-foot-wide model for hogs has one end open, the other closed with hinged door.

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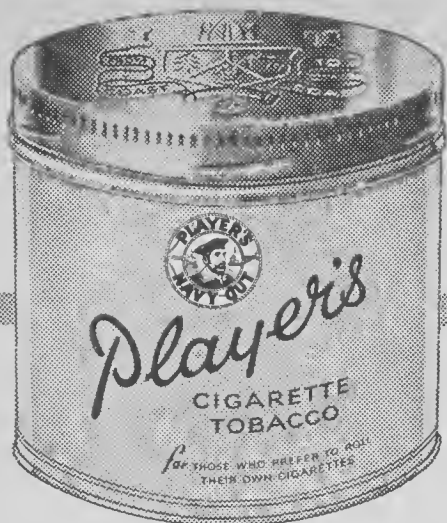
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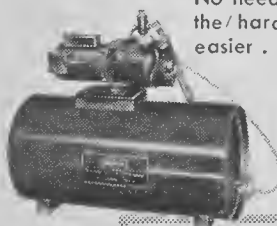


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FARM BUILDINGS

Ideas for Swine Buildings

CUT your labor by planning swine buildings and equipment. That does not mean that you need anything elaborate. At the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., cheap and comfortable winter quarters for brood sows are provided by well-bedded cabins of single-ply lumber. Each cabin is 10' by 12' and accommodates 10 to 12 sows.

The best accommodation should be for sows with litters, either as a separate building or a partitioned section of the main piggery. Keep the temperature in this area at about 60, with facilities for additional heat for newborn and suckling pigs when needed.

Buildings for growing and fattening should be dry and well ventilated, and planned to simplify management and efficient production.

The Canadian Farm Building Plan Service lists and discusses good housing and equipment, and presents plans for several types of housing. Copies are available from experimental farms, ag. reps. and district ags. ✓

Insulation For the Farm

HERE are points to consider when insulating a building. They have been listed by Prof. F. H. Theakston of Ontario Agricultural College.

Other qualities being equal, the thicker the insulating material, the better it insulates.

Since more heat tries to escape through the ceiling than through walls, thickness of insulation should be greater at the top than on the sides.

Place a vapor barrier on the warm side of walls or ceilings to increase insulating properties of material. For example, in dairy barns or poultry houses, the barrier should be inside the insulation; but for cold stores or deep-freeze units, place vapor barrier on the outside of the wall.

Types of insulation include batts in standard sizes to fit between studs and joists; loose insulation for pouring or blowing into wall spaces, but this tends to settle after a time and does not give uniform results; and reflective insulation designed to throw heat back inside a room.

Proper insulation, whether for people or animals, is a sound investment. It saves heat, and in the case of animals is good for production. ✓



Liquid Proportioner

The Auto-Medic operates on any water system and is used to add medication to water for livestock, for cleaning and disinfecting pens and barns, and adding liquid fertilizer to water for lawns. Ensures the correct amount of chemical per gallon of water. (F. M. Engineering Company Inc.) (254) ✓



Elevating Trailer

This trailer for transporting large animals has a hydraulic system to lower the trailer bed to ground level for easy loading, then to lift it to hauling position, without being uncoupled from car or truck. (Magline of Canada Ltd.) (255) ✓



Corn Attachment

Here is a low-cost corn-harvester attachment enabling the farmer to use his present combine to cut, shell, shred and spread in one operation. Also works with soybeans, millet and similar crops. (Hesston Manufacturing Company) (256) ✓



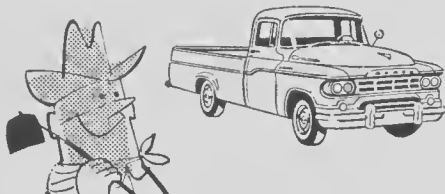
For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

What's everyone
excited about?



sparkling, spirited DODGE TRUCKS that's what!

Nearly every **FARMER** is pleased about the Dodge Sweptline pick-up, available with 6½' body on 108" wheelbase, 8'3" body on 116" wheelbase, 9' body on 126" wheelbase.

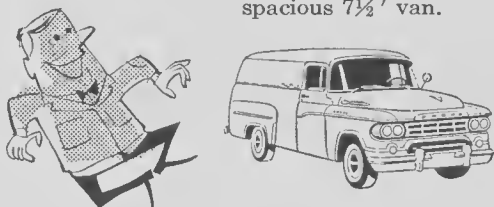


And this dazzling new Dodge D100 Sweptline pick-up is a case in point. Its sleek-side styling makes it the handsomest hauler on the road. Its lively L-head Six or V-8 engine combines truck power with automobile pep to help wheel your cargo through the tightest traffic with time to spare. Its big payload capacity lets you haul more cargo, gives you more load space,

than any other pick-up made! And its price (plus a whole truckful of economy features) makes it the money-saver of the industry!

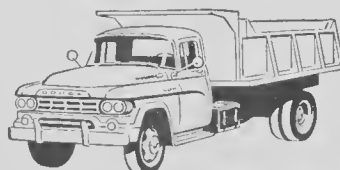
Yet the Sweptline is only one star in the great '59 Dodge truck line-up. From 4,250 lbs. G.V.W. to 65,000 lbs. G.C.W.—there's a Dodge truck for any job. May we help you choose the one for you soon?

RURAL MERCHANTS go for this Dodge D100 panel that provides 5,000 lbs. max. G.V.W. It features a compact 108" wheelbase, and extra-spacious 7½' van.



CHRYSLER CORPORATION
OF CANADA, LIMITED

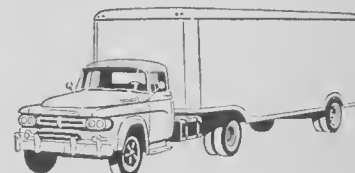
AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTORS are crazy about this husky Dodge D500 model, shown with dump body. Up to 19,500 lbs. G.V.W., 34,000 lbs. G.C.W. 141", 153" or 171" wheelbase.



STOCK and GRAIN MEN are talking about this rugged Dodge D400, shown with stake body. Available with 129" or 153" wheelbase. 15,000 lbs. max. G.V.W.



COMMERCIAL TRUCKERS are tickled about this Dodge D700 Power Giant. 25,000 lbs. max. G.V.W., 50,000 lbs. max. G.C.W. Available with 129", 141", 153" or 171" wheelbase.



Continued from page 17

TAILOR-MADE EGGS

- Various degrees of crowding the hens in the pens;
- Roll-away nests and automatic egg collection equipment;
- Wire nests and ordinary nests;
- Immersion washers and brush-type washers;
- Quality of egg shell and egg interior from different ages of hens; and
- Keyes trays, perforated plastic trays, and plastic-coated wire baskets for gathering.

Sky-Line egg specialist Jim Gilmore sees a real opportunity today to produce better quality eggs. He points out that today's popular breeds lay uniformly sized, attractive white eggs. In some strains, less than half of 1 per cent of the eggs will have blood spots. Uniform rations are available. Inexpensive cooler-humidifiers, suitable for smaller farms, are available now too.

EASTERN Ontario eggman J. H. LeHoux, whose Chrysler Egg Grading Station is one of the province's biggest, is another person who is putting more emphasis on quality.

One of his biggest customers is a grocery chain in Ottawa. He delivers three times a week to its stores. But if he delivered anything but top quality eggs and lost this customer, it would be a serious blow to his business.

Now, in addition to pick ups from his 400 local shippers, he sends his

trucks as far distant as Belleville, 150 miles away, to get eggs from a few big flocks which he has found are turning out a consistently high quality product. He has installed two flash candlers in his grading station as well, to speed up the job of handling eggs.

UNDoubtedly, if quality control programs become general, various kinds of contracts will be developed. A few of these are already being tried out.

One arrangement sees the firm which finds the special market for the eggs, providing the farmer with both the birds and the feed. The farmer looks after them, and is paid on an incentive basis. Under another arrangement, which is likely to be more popular, the poultryman is provided with the birds and feed, and he contracts to pay for them out of his egg receipts. Once he has paid off this debt, he takes over complete ownership of the birds himself. Still another arrangement just provides for some supervision of the poultryman's flock.

Any fast development in the swing to contract production would call for some move on the part of the province's major grocery chains, which sell a large portion of Ontario's eggs today. Spokesmen for some of these chains have expressed their skepticism about the prospects of this develop-

ment at the present time. Several of them have their own grading stations, which handle all the eggs used for their Toronto stores. They state they have worked closely with flockowners over the years, in solving quality problems. As a result, they are getting high quality eggs today. A spokesman for one chain adds that his firm pays a premium price for eggs good enough for its special brand, which calls for better eggs than those going into the standard Grade A brands.

Prof. Ross Cavers, head of the Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, agrees that the excellence of Canada's grading system has done wonders for our eggs. He says they command the respect of all countries. But he adds that it is becoming increasingly obvious the more discriminating egg buyers want and can be given something better than the present Grade A egg, candled out of a mixed lot, from unknown sources, and produced under varying conditions of feeding and management. He believes contract marketing of quality controlled eggs is inevitable, and the long-term trend will be to produce eggs with "built-in" quality.

Prof. W. J. Rae, head of the Poultry Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, holds the same belief. He says that if the poultry industry is to expect a fair share of the consumer's food dollar, it must set up a realistic long-range program for the production of quality eggs. He predicts that per capita consumption can be increased if poultrymen produce eggs of a uniform dependable quality. v



New fast acting penetrant and rust solvent . . . saves time, trouble, money and tempers. Available in pressurized cans or regular pints and gallons.

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Low cost rigid frame farm buildings go up fast and easy

. . . Just how fast is shown in these photographs taken during one day's work on a 4,000 sq. ft. poultry house built with waterproof glue fir plywood by a farmer of Riviere Beaudette, Quebec. All over Canada farmers have built themselves large, clear-span farm buildings at low cost, using a simple new building method called the Rigid Frame System. This system has been used to build machine sheds, cattle barns, hog houses, tobacco pack barns, fruit storage sheds and many other farm shelters. It requires no special tools or skilled labour. Anyone who can follow a simple plan can build himself a fir plywood Rigid Frame farm building. And the cost? Approximately one dollar per square foot for labour and all materials.

Get free plans from your local lumber dealer who can supply all materials needed. Or write to . . .

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF B.C.

550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

All Fir Plywood and Western Softwood Plywood marked PMBC is made with Waterproof Glue



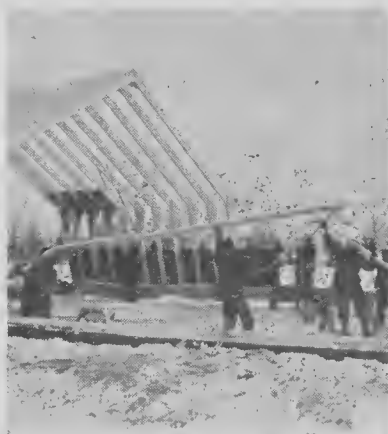
A Rigid Frame is assembled on the ground and consists of four pieces of lumber joined together with nailed fir plywood gussets in the form of an arch. No glueing is needed.



The arches are raised in position with a rope or with a pole with a plywood hook on it. Each arch is held and nailed securely in place at the sides with fir plywood wall sheathing panels.



The ends of the arches are secured with metal fastenings to a base plate bolted to a cement block wall foundation. (Other types of foundations are detailed in the Rigid Frame Plan Book).



The arches are raised and set in place at two foot intervals. Space between the arches at the sides may be used for windows. As the arches are erected, a single skin roof is applied.



The roof is formed with lapped panels of 3/8" thick fir plywood and caulked at the edges. Painted with asphalt or a good oil paint this low cost roof will give many years of service.



Above is shown the 4,000 square foot poultry house half completed. The cost including foundations, windows, doors, insulation, labour and all materials was estimated at \$4,300.

EQUALIZATION

to pay a premium to his producers he is free to do so."

In the course of 1 month, the Board receives about \$250,000 of "excess" funds to balance the pool. This money comes from those distributors with a high percentage of Class I (fluid) sales, and goes to those with a low percentage of fluid sales. For example, here's how it works:

Suppose you have producer A shipping 10,000 lb. of milk which goes entirely to the fluid market at a price of \$6.09 per 100 lb., and another, producer B, who ships the same total quantity of qualifying milk, of which only 5,000 lb. is used as fluid milk, with the remainder going for canned milk at \$3.70 per 100 lb.

Here is a comparison of what these two producers would receive before and after equalization or pool pricing:

Before Equalization

Producer A		
10,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	\$609.00
Producer B		
5,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	\$304.50
5,000 lb. at \$3.70	.....	185.00
		<u>\$489.50</u>

Calculation of "Pool" Price

10,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	\$609.00
5,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	304.50
5,000 lb. at \$3.70	.....	185.00
20,000 lb. valued at	.....	\$1,098.50
"Pool" Price		
100 x 1098.50	.....	\$5.4925
20,000		

After Equalization

Producer A		
10,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	\$609.00
Less \$59.75 which goes to the Pool or 10,000 lb. at \$5.4925	.....	\$549.25
Producer B		
5,000 lb. at \$6.09	.....	\$304.50
5,000 lb. at \$3.70	.....	185.00
10,000 lb. at	.....	<u>\$489.50</u>
Plus \$59.75 from the Pool or 10,000 lb. at \$5.4925	.....	\$549.25

In short, each producer receives an equal return for an equal product.

Minimum producer prices for each class of milk are set by the Board each month. Using a 1949-53 base period, when the average value of 4 per cent (butterfat) milk was \$4.7671 per 100 pounds, Class I values are calculated by a formula which takes into account butterfat variations, changes in the general price level, and cost of production factors such as wages, employment and the price of hay, and the relationship of fluid sales to total production. Class II and III values are determined by current market yields, adding differentials to the Ontario producer price for milk used for corresponding manufacturing purposes. Since the scheme has been in effect, the fluid milk pool price has varied from \$5.32 to \$5.81 per 100 pounds, and that for Classes II and III has ranged from \$3.69 to \$3.99, and \$2.89 to \$3.54, respectively.

WHAT has been the effect of this legislation? For one thing, it has reduced the number of "one can" shippers greatly. Since 1953 the number of qualified producers has shown a drop of 50 per cent, yet the volume of milk produced has shown an increase. There has also been a big reduction in the number of distributors. At the present time, there are only four companies in the Greater Vancouver market in the home and wholesale distribution field, and one remaining producer-vendor.

The main reason these firms are going out of business is that old nemesis the cost-price squeeze—a squeeze between the artificially set producer price which they pay for their milk and a selling price subject to the whims of a free market. Vancouver consumers are already paying more per quart for their milk than any other center in Canada. The consumer price index for last January showed Vancouver fresh milk prices at 24.5¢ per quart, as compared to 22¢ for Calgary and Regina, 23.4¢ for Toronto and Ottawa and 23¢ for Montreal. To raise the price any higher in the Coast city would mean a heavy loss of business. Already consumer resistance has shown up in increased sales of powdered milk, which is being shipped in from Quebec.

Said one distributor: "Being forced out by competition is bad enough, but I sure hate to be legislated out of business."

Milk Board Chairman E. C. Carr doesn't agree that producer-vendors are being legislated out of business. "As a producer he receives exactly the same price for his milk as all the other producers in the area," he pointed out, "then, as a vendor, he is free to charge any price he wishes to cover the cost of this part of the operation. Section 44 of the Milk Act outlines very clearly their position in an area of production."

Happiest of all about the new legislation is the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, which represents 85 per cent of the producers in the Vancouver milk shed. With the only large-scale milk product manufacturing facilities in the area, and with their utilization of Class I milk generally below the market average, the big co-op is usually on the receiving end when the Board comes to distribute pool funds. It doesn't matter to them who sells the fluid milk now, because they're going to get their share of the business anyway.

Alex Mercer, F.V.M.P.A. General Manager, put it this way: "The milk industry in this valley was facing equalization anyhow, either through competition or through government legislation. If we had let competition take care of the situation, the fluid milk price to the farmer would have dropped to somewhere near the manufactured price. Not just to our producers, but to all producers. By deciding to co-operate and share the market, dairymen have gained themselves about \$1 per 100 (pounds)."

Said a producer-vendor, hardest hit of all distributor classes because of



Automatic OFFERS THE NEWEST and BEST in LIVESTOCK OILERS

Automatic Equipment Mfg. Company, creators of time and labor-saving equipment for the farmer-stackman, were the first to introduce Cattle Oiler machines over thirty years ago. Bath Sandhills and Stampede Oilers are fully automatic and equipped with positive oil control. Insecticide is released only as cattle rub and scratch. Our experience and know-how is your full guarantee.

Here's the Oiler designed for your specific purpose --
AT A PRICE ANY STOCKMAN CAN AFFORD.

"Sandhills" ALL-STEEL OILER

Recommended for feeder cattle, long-haired cattle, northern cattle, and for dry lot use. Steel cable-washer rubbing element built to last a lifetime. Cattle entering oiler lift rubbing element which actuates pump and a measured amount of insecticide flows down an cable from supply tank. Washers on the cable act as a seal to hold oil; animals rubbing action separates washers and insecticide is released — brushed and combed deep into hair and hide. Loose dead hair and dirt are removed, hair and hide is conditioned to give that "Shaw-Ring" finish.



\$3950

"Sandhills" ROPE-WICK

\$2950 SINGLE UNIT \$49.50 DOUBLE UNIT



Recommended for beef or dairy cattle, . . . thin-skinned—short-haired animals, and far use in laafer-pens. Cattle entering Oiler lift rubbing element which actuates pump and a measured amount of insecticide flows down onto rope. Rope soaks up all the oil. Oil is released as cattle rub, applying insecticide to animals hair and hide. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot and wear resistant. Oiler NOW available with heavy-duty steel guard pictured at right. Steel guard encasement adds "scratchability" priced extra at \$3.70 for single unit — \$7.25 double.



3 Let Cattle Treat Themselves! GREAT NEW OILERS AT NEW LOW PRICES

Stampede OILER

Best for open range and cattle on pasture. Treats 2 or 3 cattle at a time. 8-gallon cylinder is freely suspended by chain, and equipped with adjustable oil control. As cattle enter Oiler, they turn cylinder which permits regulated amount of insecticide to saturate canvas apron. Stampede Oiler wipes film of oil base insecticide onto animals' hair . . . Cattle can't pressure against it, can't tear it up.



\$54.50



Price per gallon \$10.70 postpaid

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Far best results at lower cost, mix HESSKILL METHOLEX with #2 fuel oil or petroleum distillate for use in cattle oilers. One gallon will take care of 50 to 100 cattle for several months . . . because it takes so little. Also mixes with water as a spray application. Safe for both dairy and beef cattle.

ORDER TODAY Sandhills oilers are fully automatic. Equipped with Auto-delivery pump. (Guaranteed leak-proof and fully adjustable). Oiler mounts to post, anywhere. Complete unit includes 5 gal. tank with mounting head, automatic pump and oil system, rubbing element and anchor chain.

FREIGHT PREPAID when a gallon or more insecticide is ordered with each oiler.

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AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO., LTD.

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DEALERS AND FARM AGENTS WANTED

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Model P90



NEW POWER TAKE-OFFS

With dash controls. From \$22.95. Advise make and model truck and transmission for quotation.

U-JOINTS

State bore size required \$2.95

3/4" SQUARE DRIVE SHAFT

42" long \$3.95

Model P120



These Universal Heavy Duty Hydraulic Truck Hoists will do a better job for the farmer than any hoist costing twice as much. Fits all 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 4-ton trucks, with boxes 9' to 16' long. Easy to install. Heavy duty pump, tank and valve combination. Heavy duty cylinders and lever actions.

MODEL P80—8-10 ton, 60" to 84" cab to axle, with angle iron upper sills and side control—for P.T.O. \$219.00

MODEL P80—With dash control \$227.00

MODEL E80—With Electric Pump \$239.00

MODEL P90—8-10 ton—60" to 84" cab to axle, as illustrated—for P.T.O. \$239.00

MODEL E90—As above—with Electric Pump \$252.00

MODEL P120—12-15 ton and 60" to 102" cab to axle, with channel iron upper sills \$339.00

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60-day money-back guarantee if not satisfied!

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knotless quality ...**BETTER!**Canada's first 10,000 ft.
'extra length' twine**BEST!**Now with new "FORMULA-X"
PROTECTION against rot,
rodents, insects**NEW****BRANTFORD****Maple Leaf****BALER TWINE**

Try this new, improved twine and you'll agree it's the best yet! ... The economy buy for trouble-free, time-saving service in the field plus the most complete crop 'storage' protection ever developed! You always get the same free-running quality that won't snarl or kink.

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Write address below for FREE
"Weather Consultants" monthly
forecasts detailing wet and dry
spells, cold and warm periods, etc.

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BRANTFORD - ONTARIO



their difficulty in competing price-wise with the larger retailers, "The F.V.M.P.A. should be happy with the Milk Act. Even if they'd written it themselves they wouldn't have dared make it so favorable to their operations."

Safeway Stores Ltd. is quite satisfied with equalization because the retail chain feels it has helped to stabilize the industry, and the Act allows it to ship milk wherever needed. Safeway's case is a bit different from the others, however, for it only sells through Safeway stores. It is the distributor who makes home deliveries who is really feeling the pinch in the Vancouver milk shed.

Some of these look on equalization as a mixed blessing, although they are really co-operating to make the scheme work.

ONE way the system could cause things to get out of hand is by inadvertently encouraging increased milk production. Guaranteed top prices for their milk, and with quotas as elastic as a pair of new suspenders, many farmers are showing a tendency to increase production so as to raise their incomes. In the end, this could mean more qualifying milk being forced into the poorer-paying manufacturing channels, and thus less profit to the producer. As the production picture now stands, 60 per cent is being marketed as fluid milk, and 40 per cent is going as Class II and III. Some observers feel that these figures might soon be reversed, that is, 40 and 60 instead of 60 and 40.

Main opposition to equalization is coming from two vendors. The first is Hay Bros., who keep from 80 to 100 cows on the outskirts of Vancouver and who deliver milk solely to their own customers. Theirs is the one remaining producer-vendor operation in the market. The Crawfords of Hillside Dairy, Cloverdale, are the other main opposition to equalization. They produce part of their own needs and buy the remainder. They claim the legislation is putting them out of business. At the end of last March, Hillside owed the pool something like \$35,000, and the Hay Bros. bill was also mounting steadily. For the month of February 1958, the latter owed the pool \$225.80, and last February they were assessed \$418.97, although in that month they had actually sold 4,000 pounds less milk than during the previous February. As this was a result of an increase in the producer price, however, it would be harder on a distributor who bought all his milk than on one who sold his own production to himself. Both vendors are fighting this legislation in court on the grounds that it amounts to an illegal tax.

"If equalization is best for the industry, I don't want to be the one to wreck it," Ken Hay stated, "but, if I've got to pay between \$400 and \$500 a month out of the profit from a small herd like this, I'd just as soon they take my cows too."

Bill Crawford's case is a little different in that he has to buy some milk to fill the needs of his customers. Most of this is obtained from the F.V.M.P.A., for which he has to pay about \$6.34 per 100 pounds, or 25 cents over the regular producer price. However, the Milk Board does pay a portion of this extra charge out of the pool. The Board describes this as a

handling charge and Crawford calls it an extra "tax." Which term is more correct would probably depend on whether the milk was delivered to Crawford, or if he picked it up at a designated farm.

Most of the producer-vendors who have departed to grace the scene no more have been absorbed by the larger distributors. Ken Hay offered to sell out to one of the latter, but was told that in the light of the new legislation this was hardly necessary. Which is quite true, because it no longer matters who sells the Class I milk. He met with officials of the B.C. Government to see if he could be excluded from the scheme, and received a sympathetic hearing, but the Government decided not to reopen the Act at this session.

As a matter of fact, excluding the producer-vendor wouldn't necessarily wreck the equalization scheme. The Puget Sound (Washington State) milk marketing area legislation, which the B.C. plan was patterned after, excludes them, and also those who sell their own milk on their own farm. This area is similar to the Vancouver milk shed in that it has clearly defined geographical boundaries, such as the Coast Range and the sea.

"Although our Federal Milk Order doesn't regulate producer-handlers at the present time," Milk Market Administrator N. L. Keyock told The Country Guide, "they are required to file reports as requested by this office. During a public hearing held last October, a proposal was made to regulate these people, but no decision has been made on this as yet."

ASKED to rule on the validity of the New Milk Industry Act, a 5-member B.C. Appeal Court ruled against Hay and Crawford and endorsed the Act's legality. Dissenting, one judge, Mr. Justice Davey, found that "Order 5 is completely beyond the powers of the Milk Board, because it is based upon indirect taxes to be collected from vendors in the form of adjustment levies."

Said Chief Justice Des Brisay: "The monies so to be accounted for by each vendor or producer-vendor are not his monies, but are monies of the pool. Nothing is taken from producer, vendor or producer-vendor which belongs to him, or that he is entitled to. There is no compulsion."

On the other hand, Mr. Justice

Davey decided that payment of the levy can be enforced under section 63 of the Act, which states, "Every person who fails to comply with any provision of this Act, or any regulation made hereunder, or any order of the Board shall be guilty of an offence, and, if a corporation, shall be liable on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$5,000, and, if an individual, to a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$500."

As far as the Act is concerned, however, it doesn't really matter if a further appeal does rule the levy illegal. All the B.C. Government has to do is designate the Milk Board as "a single distribution agency," in which case all funds from the sale of qualifying milk in the area would be handled by the Board, instead of just the pool "balance" as is now done. Some distributors feel this move would work better than the system in present use.

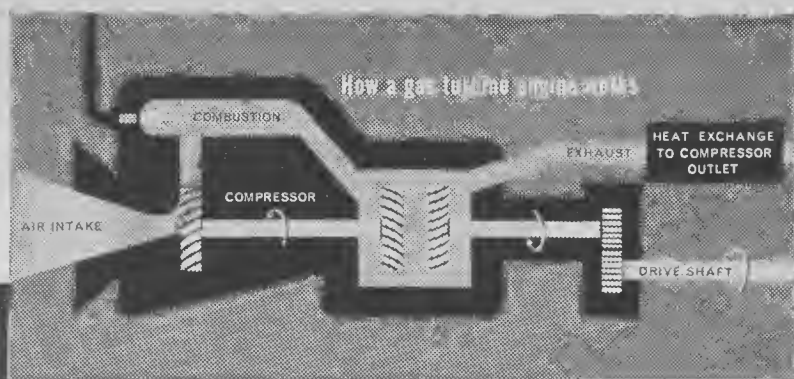
TAKING all factors into consideration, some form of milk pooling appears to be necessary in most heavily populated areas. There are 77 Federal Milk Orders throughout the United States at the present time, and many parts of Canada have milk legislation of some sort. The irony of the whole business is that a "free enterprise" economy has to enact laws to prevent a man from winning extra business for himself by initiative, ability and thrift, presumably in the interests of the majority.

Justice Clyne said as much in his report, when he pointed out that, in an economy free of government interference, any man is entitled to sell as much of his product as he can to anyone, for as much as he can get. But, if the State is asked to fix a producer price, it must also guarantee that each gets an equal price for an equal product.

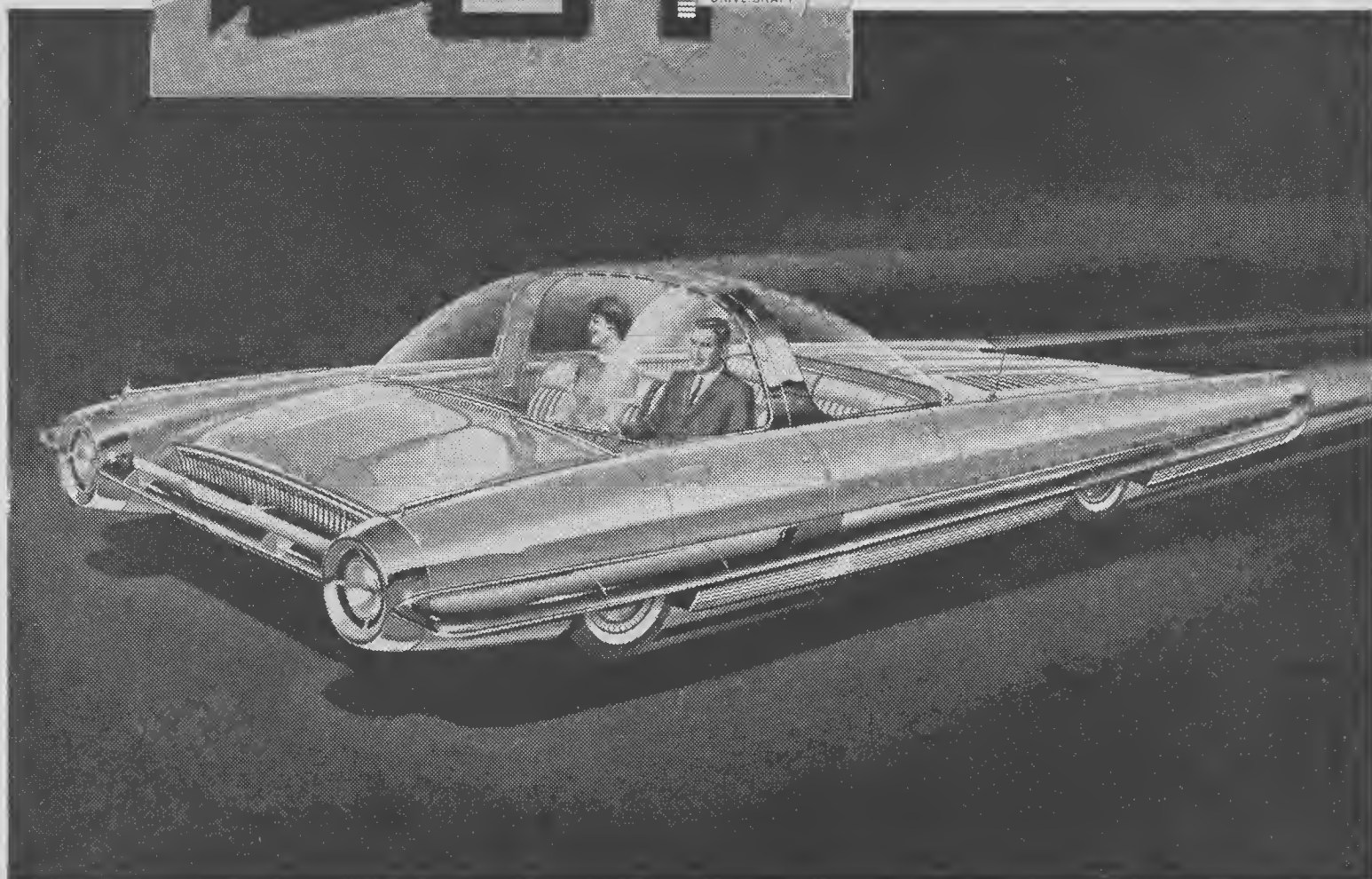
Speaking of the advisability of milk pooling in Ontario, Dairy Commissioner E. M. Biggs of that province said, "We have progressed so far by evolutionary change within the dairy industry, I feel that we would not be making progress if we now attempted to introduce some new system of marketing by more drastic methods. However, I do feel that this change is coming, and that when it does, it will meet with the approval of the majority of producers."



"Of course there are no ants to bother us. Their scout tasted the cake and told them to lay off."



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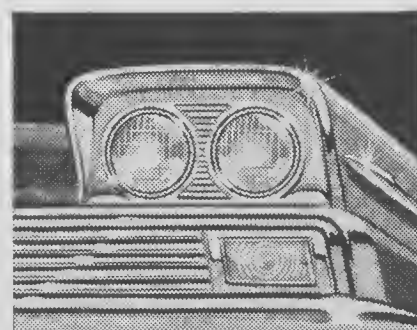
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Continued from page 14

MANURE MEANS MONEY

unmanured rotation. This is because the increase in yield has not been sufficient to pay the cost of putting out the manure. It should be stressed that this experiment is located on the highly fertile river bottom soil, where limited response to manure would be expected.

Manure has given increased yields of grain at Melfort and Indian Head,

Sask.; at Lacombe and Beaverlodge, Alta.; and at Prince George, B.C. On the northern gray soils manure is particularly valuable because it adds badly needed organic matter and greatly improves the physical condition of these soils.

The Swift Current Experimental Farm is located about in the center of the dry "Palliser's triangle." It re-

ceives the least rainfall of any Experimental Farm on the Prairies. Here, experiments on the value of manure were discontinued years ago because there simply was no response. Similarly, at Lethbridge, Alta., there has been no noticeable benefit from the application of barnyard manure to dry land rotations.

However, the advantage of manure on irrigated land at Lethbridge is another story. In a bulletin on irrigation farming in Alberta, the value of manure is shown to be \$10 or \$12 per ton. This is based on the increased crop yields which result. In a 4-year rotation, plots receiving 20 tons of

manure in the fall, yielded 20 tons of sugar beets the following year as contrasted to unmanured plots which produced 13 tons. A similar increase of 7 tons per acre occurred the second year. Wheat was grown the third year and barley the fourth, and both showed several bushels per acre advantage on the plots that received manure 3 or 4 years previously.

The Fraser River Valley of British Columbia is a highly productive agricultural area. Moisture is usually plentiful since the annual rainfall exceeds 50 inches. Under these conditions, manure is nearly worth its weight in green grass. The Experimental Farm at Agassiz has consistently doubled the yield of silage corn by the application of 20 tons of manure. Similar results have been obtained with other crops. Those 30-ton yields of potatoes (1,000 bushels to Easterners and nearly 400 barrels to the Maritimers!) usually come off dairy farms where the land has had a liberal coating of manure.

THERE we have the story from coast to coast. In the Maritimes, in Ontario and Quebec, on the west coast, in the irrigated areas, every ton of manure applied means several extra dollars in the pockets of the farmers. In the black soil areas of the Prairie Provinces, commonly called the park belt, grain yields are usually higher following a manure application but a few bushels increase per acre may not leave a profit after the cost of application is deducted. Finally, the brown soils of the dry prairies do not respond to manure.

One concluding thought: the importance of manure to Canada's agriculture will increase as the years go by. We are a very young country agriculturally speaking. It is only a little more than 300 years since Louis Hébert, Canada's first white farmer, planted wheat on the banks of the St. Lawrence. This year marks the 101st anniversary of Captain Palliser's famous exploratory expedition across the Prairies where agriculture was then virtually unknown. If we are to continue to farm for 40 centuries, as the Chinese have done, we will have to care for our soils better than we are now doing. Careful preservation and use of farm manure will be a step in the right direction. V

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Betsy's solemn gray eyes and her wistful housekeeping caught the young librarian's interest.

Heaven To Betsy

by AUDREY McKIM

"HERE comes that child again!" said Miss McPhee, the senior librarian. "We must do something about her."

The little girl walked into the room, removing her cap and coat as she passed the two librarians. Her gray eyes quickly surveyed the room, then she moved toward the fireplace unit at the end of the room.

"Hasn't she a home to go to?" asked Miss McPhee. "For a month now she has lived in that corner after school. She acts as if it belongs to her and woebetide anybody who moves in once she has arrived. Look at her dusting the place!"

Peg Browne watched as the child re-arranged the furniture and gave an elaborate dusting to the mantel of the fireplace.

Who was this child? Her library card gave the name Elizabeth McLean, but though she always appeared at four-fifteen each day, she was a stranger to them. She answered their questions politely, then withdrew to her housekeeping. At six she disappeared.

"Her parents are using us as baby sitters," said Miss McPhee as she checked the pile of returned library books. "The nerve of them! I saw the father waiting for her outside last Monday. He made sure he kept out of sight, or I'd have had a few words with him."

"I'll see what I can find out about her," said Peg as she watched the child. The solemn gray eyes, the heavy bang and long braids, the pointed chin, and the wistfulness of her housekeeping actions had caught the young librarian's interest.

The hour before closing time was the best part of the winter day to Peg Browne. The cheerfully lighted children's department, after the four-thirty rush, had a homey atmosphere. Outside, the shadows of the city were pinpricked with the lights of hotels and office buildings. Inside, she pretended the long cosy room was her home, and leisurely began to put it in order. She tucked chairs under the tables, and put books away. Caruso, the canary, protested with a few indignant chirps as she prepared him for the night.

"I know it's early, Caruso, but it is better than not being put to bed at all," she said soothingly. "I only wish I could stay with you longer. Never mind. The janitor will keep you company."

PEG knew she had caught the child's attention. She asked her casually, "Isn't it too bad that this lovely room has to be locked up for the night?"

The child was wide-eyed, "I thought you always lived here, night and day time."

"Oh no," said Peg. "I'm not that lucky."

"I like this room too," said the little girl, "especially my corner."

"We both like to play at housekeeping it seems." Peg went on with her work and felt the child's eyes appraising her.

"I guess you aren't too old to play house," said the child at last.

Peg smiled in answer. Her warm brown eyes and smile struck a responsive chord. The child's solemn look changed slowly. Two large and lonesome front teeth appeared, bracketed by deep dimples.

"Six o'clock, Brownie!" called Miss McPhee. "Time to go home!"

The little girl was alarmed. She began to put on her coat.

"I'm to be called for," she whispered to Peg. "He has never been late before."

Peg made a reassuring gesture as she called back to Miss McPhee, "I'll lock up!"

"I'm not supposed to go until I'm called for," explained the child when Miss McPhee had left.

"Don't worry. I'll wait. Your name is Elizabeth, isn't it?"

"Betsy."

"I like Betsy for a name." Peg placed the goldfish away from the frosty window and turned down the gas in the fireplace.

AT that moment a young man appeared outside the door with ear muffs clipped over his dark hair and with snowflakes glistening on his overcoat. He beckoned to Betsy, but when he saw Peg staring at him, he came into the room.

"How do you do?" he said politely. "I hope Betsy hasn't been any trouble. Comes in handy, me being able to meet her here at the library and know that she is cared for after school."

Peg was annoyed. Baby sitters indeed!

"She is no trouble." Her voice was cool.

Betsy looked at the young man accusingly, almost belligerently. She was no longer the shy quiet girl.

"You kept Miss Browne waiting! She is supposed to leave this place at six o'clock."

All Peg's annoyance melted at this unexpected defense.

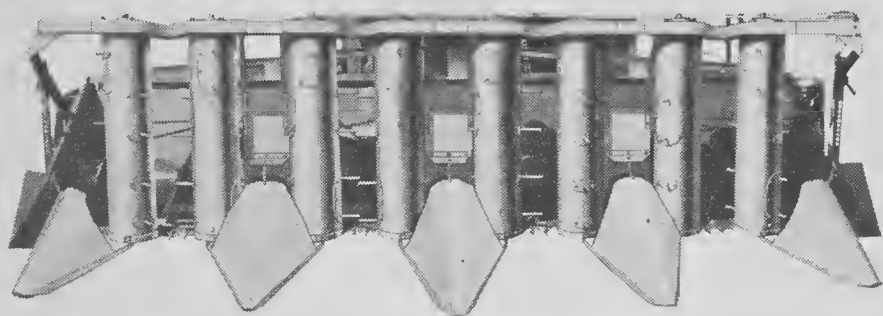
(Please turn to page 54)

Illustrated by JAN KAMIENSKI

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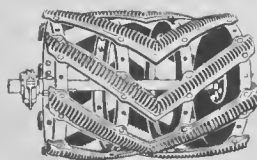
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"I did? Miss Browne, I'm awfully sorry. I assure you . . ."

"Please don't worry," interrupted Peg flushing. "I enjoyed visiting with Betsy. It is no chore for me to stay and put in a few extra minutes. I haven't anything more exciting to do."

As soon as she had said it, Peg wished the words unsaid. Nothing more exciting to do! He *would* think she was hard up for amusements.

"Perhaps you will let Betsy and me walk you out to the Avenue. May we?"

"Thank you." Peg locked the library and the three of them crowded together as they walked the narrow path that bordered the building.

"Will you join Betsy and me for supper?" he asked as they stopped around the corner at the Avenue Grill.

"Please," begged Betsy. "This is where we always have supper."

Peg felt that the situation had been forced upon him, but she did not refuse.

"Fine," he said, and pushed open the door. "Betsy and I need company, don't we, Bet?"

Betsy did not answer. She led the way to a table in the corner.

"You'd better wash those hands," the man suggested to Betsy. When she was out of sight, he asked, a little anxiously, "What do you think of her?"

"She is a strange child in some ways, but I'm not ready to judge yet," Peg replied, smiling. "I only became friendly with her today."

"That sounds like Betsy! She has been going there for weeks! She doesn't even approve of me yet."

Peg raised an enquiring eyebrow.

"I mean it. She was brought up in the country by her mother and grandmother while I was away in the navy." He paused, then hurried on. "Her mother died several years ago, her grandmother just recently. Somehow I think Betsy blames me. She certainly resents me and the life I'm having her lead."

Peg was touched by his air of dejection.

"Are you bringing her up by yourself?" she asked.

"Yes. I'm studying Agriculture at the university. Betsy is lonesome for farm life. I'm ready to settle down too—I've had enough of the other and I owe it to her. But I'm boning up on farming—know so little about it. I'm a city slicker myself!" He grinned, trying to lighten the conversation. "I'd have left Betsy with someone, but I believed one parent was better than none and we could get acquainted. Now I wonder. I seem to get nowhere with her. I can't fathom what's going through that mind of hers."

BETSY put an end to the conversation by her reappearance. "Someone put lipstick on the walls," she said, her lip curling. "I used wet paper towels and got it off."

"For Pete's sake, Betsy, do you have to clean up after *everybody*?" her father asked in quick exasperation.

The child paid no attention to him. She picked up the menu.

"I think I'll have the chicken pie and a chocolate sundae."

"Not the milk pudding?" Hopeful suggestion was in her father's voice.

"I'm going to have that for dessert."

"Oh?" said Betsy. "And I am having the sundae. I think I chose best."

The supper proceeded pleasantly. Peg found out that Betsy's father was Henry John McLean, nicknamed Hank. As the conversation progressed, Betsy's eyes seemed to grow enormously.

"My mother and I lived in a big house," she said suddenly. "So did my grandmother."

"Yes," said her father. "It was a beautiful farm, and Betsy and her mother and grandmother were all very good housekeepers."

"No one is living now but him and me," said Betsy. She began to pile up the dishes with quick nervous fingers. Her father put out his hand to stop her, but Peg shook her head at him. There was an uneasy feeling about the table. Betsy stared at her with eyes dark in the immobility of her face. She began to sort the silverware.

Peg tried to think of a change of subject. She looked at Henry McLean. His eyes were on the child.

"What shall we call Miss Browne?" he asked. "I know we are going to heckle her until she lets us be her best friends, eh Betsy? So what shall we call her?"

Betsy turned and looked at him. She said slowly, "Call her Miss Browne, but I want to call her Brownie."

"Please call me Peg," said Peg quickly. "Brownie is all right for Miss McPhee and Betsy, but . . ." Her voice trailed off shyly.

"Peg it is!"

"If you're going to call her Peg, I am too!" protested Betsy. She rose and crowded close to Peg. "She is *my* friend."

Peg pushed the heavy bang away from the child's eyes.

"I'd like you both to call me Peg," she said, "and now we must go. Look at the crowd waiting."

DURING the next three weeks, Peg found herself looking forward to life away from the library. Suppers with the two McLeans seemed to continue as a matter of course.

"Do you mind?" Hank kept asking her during the first week, then he took it for granted, and Peg was filled with shy delight.

Betsy extended her housekeeping territory to include all corners of the library but one, keeping a wary eye on Miss McPhee behind the receiving desk. Miss McPhee watched and withheld her judgment until her fourth or fifth glimpse of Hank's long, gangly figure waiting cheerfully and patiently by the door.

"Have those two adopted you?" she asked Peg abruptly, one evening just before closing time.

Peg explained the situation briefly, anxious for Miss McPhee's approval.

"My dear," said the senior librarian, "I am pleased that you have found some friends. He seems like a nice young chap, but remember, he may see you only as a convenience. The little girl must be a problem for him, what with his university work and all. Don't let him make a glorified baby sitter out of you, Brownie."

The three became a familiar sight at the Avenue Grill. A table was al-

ways ready for them and, always, Betsy went immediately to the washroom. In those few brief moments, Peg and Hank compared thoughts about the child. One of the many problems concerning her was the dislike she had for her teacher. Once she reported to them that the teacher had said her hair looked like a bird's nest.

“Can't blame her, can you?” Hank said now. “I have a go at it now and then, but she insists on braiding it herself. The bang across the front was a reluctant concession on her part. You should have seen her before I hacked it off.”

“She should have it all cut short,” said Peg, and unconsciously looked at his straggly head.

His face reddened.

“Somebody else needs a haircut too, eh?” and he ran long fingers self-consciously over the back of his head.

Peg started.

“I hadn't noticed,” she stammered, and, for a moment could not meet his eyes.

“I'll get it cut, if you'll come to one of the Varsity dances with me, next week. Please?” He spoke in imitation of Betsy's coaxing tone, and the resemblance of the two of them was very noticeable at that moment.

“I'd like to go very much,” she said.

He frowned, “Let's keep it from the child, eh? You never know what attitude she'll take. She thinks you're her special property.”

TWO evenings later, as the library door closed behind them, Betsy, her eyes shining in the street light, nudged her father.

“I'm going to ask her now,” she told him.

“Go ahead,” said Hank, and waited.

“Come home with us, Peg.” Betsy was jumping first on one foot, then on the other. “I and him have been preparing for you. We have supper all planned.”

“We'd be most proud to have you, Miss Browne,” he said solemnly.

“Everything is cleaned up.” Betsy's voice rose. “I've been working hard.” She looked at her father coldly. “He piled everything under the daybed. That's not the way to get ready for company, is it, Peg?”

Peg laughed, and Hank muttered, “No family loyalty in the kid at all.”

“I made some chocolate crackers, and there's to be ice cream—frozen strawberry sundae,” Betsy promised.



“And Betsy for chaperon,” said Hank.

Peg laughed again, a pleasant excitement tingling through her.

“I can't resist finding out how chocolate crackers are made. I'll have to go.”

Betsy caught her hand and Hank's fingers encircled her arm. Between the two McLeans, she was led to a small suite three flights up in an old red brick building. The apartment was even smaller than she had imagined. A card table stood in the center of the room and was set with an assortment of dishes and silver.

Betsy was white with excitement.

“Peg, you play some records. I am going to beat the eggs and he's going to fry mushrooms for the omelet. Then we're going to make the salad together.”

Hank grinned. He got out the frying pan.

“All planned. You'd better do as you're told,” he said to Peg.

She obeyed, and soon music filled the room, but it could not drown out the clatter in the kitchenette.

Later Peg announced that the meal had been delectable.

“Does that mean good?” asked Betsy, anxiously, from behind the coffee percolater.

“That means it was a honey,” translated her father.

Betsy's dimples and the two front teeth appeared. She leaned back in her chair with a big sigh and smoothed the cloth before her.

“How about taking some of the strawberry sundae and the chocolate crackers to Mrs. Patterson, Bet?” Hank turned to Peg. “We try to keep in well with Mrs. Patterson. She gives Betsy her noon meal, and is our sitter occasionally.”

Betsy arranged a tray.

“I'll be back soon. You start the dishes,” she told her father as he opened the door for her. “Be sure you scrape the dishes and pile them up nicely and . . .” He eased her out of the room and closed the door behind her.

IT was very quiet after she had gone. Peg looked up, and almost at once found herself in Hank's arms.

“This is the first time we've actually been alone together,” he said. “No wonder I haven't been able to study. I keep thinking of you, Peg . . . ever since I first saw you standing in the middle of that undersized furniture in the kids' library.”

Peg moved closer to him.

“How about plans?” Suddenly his eyes grew anxious. “Peg, I want to marry you, as soon as exams are over. We'll tackle the farm together. Yes, Peg?”

“What about Betsy?” she said slowly. “We've got to think of her, Hank. I want to marry you, but what is her reaction apt to be. I'm her friend now, but a relationship between an adult and child is a delicate thing, and becoming her stepmother might . . .”

Hank shook her with gentle awkwardness. “Now, don't get psychological about this! We aren't going to let that kid spoil our lives. For a year



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I've tried to get a bit of her love, and hardly made a dint in her affections. It isn't natural the way she holds out against me. As for you, you're the best thing that has happened to her since her mother died. She's crazy about you."

"But if I tried to take her mother's place! Oh Hank, the very fact that she has held out against you when you are so good to her, makes me shudder to think of what she could do to both of us if she wanted. Let's make sure before we tell her."

"... and have to snatch at our love at odd moments when she is not around?" He shook his head. "I won't let Betsy stand in our way. I..."

There was a bang at the door, and Betsy came in with the empty tray. She stopped short, amazed.

"Haven't you started the dishes yet?" she asked her father sharply.

He glowered at her. She looked at him, then at Peg. Her eyes widened as she backed away with an almost imperceptible movement.

"I... I'll do the dishes," she said faintly.

"We'll all do them," said Peg. "I didn't help with supper, so I must do something."

It was as if Betsy did not hear. She stood still, staring unblinkingly at her father. The grim lines of his face softened.

"Did Mrs. Patterson like the sundae?" he asked.

Betsy came to life.

"Of course she did," and she marched into the kitchenette after Peg.

CHINOOK winds blew across the mountains and suddenly winter was ended. Peg and Hank and Betsy spent their supper hours together and walked in the wakening spring. Several times Peg and Hank had an evening alone together, but not often, for he had to study.

One day, Betsy appeared at the library to greet Peg gleefully with "He isn't coming today. He phoned Mrs. Patterson at noon and told me to take you out for dinner. He has to stay at the university or something. When we're through dinner, if you want me to, I can go home with you, or if you don't I'll have to stay with Mrs. Patterson? Will you want me?"

"I'll want you." Peg smiled trying to hide her disappointment at Hank's absence. "It will be a good time to wash your hair."

"I just had it washed last week. I don't like having my hair washed."

"It was the week before last," said Peg firmly. "Your hair looks so pretty when it is clean and well brushed. I'll give you a manicure too; you'll like that, won't you?"

Betsy did not answer. Peg looked down at her with some amusement. Perhaps she had been overdoing the child's grooming since Hank's proposal, but Betsy certainly needed the rough edges rubbed off. Such a strange little girl she was; meticulously neat about housekeeping, but untidy to the point of frownsiness herself.

In the washroom at the Grill, Peg tried to smooth down the child's hair. Betsy stood it for a moment and then remarked, "I won't have my hair washed tonight, Peg. I want us to play games."

"If you had your hair cut, washing would be no problem at all. Will you let me cut it tonight?"

Betsy stiffened. Her chest rose and fell sharply.

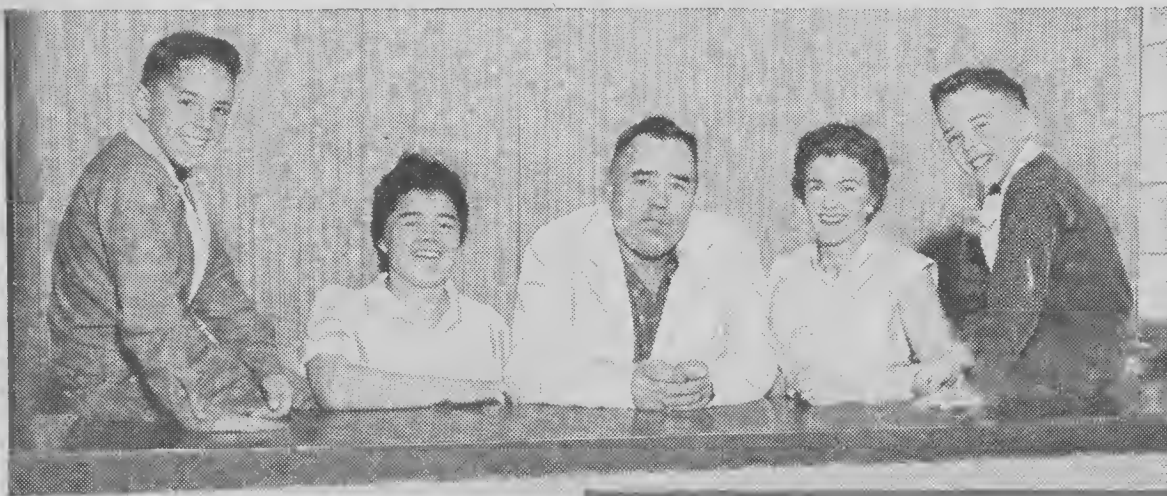
"I told you once that my mother liked my hair in braids. She said she wanted them to grow until I could sit on them."

"But Betsy dear, I think your mother would want to have your braids cut off now. It is hard for you to care for your hair yourself."

"I try!" cried Betsy, and she hit at Peg violently.

"I know you do." Peg's voice trembled as she moved away from the flailing fists, "but after all you are only a little girl." Perhaps she should

(Please turn to page 58)



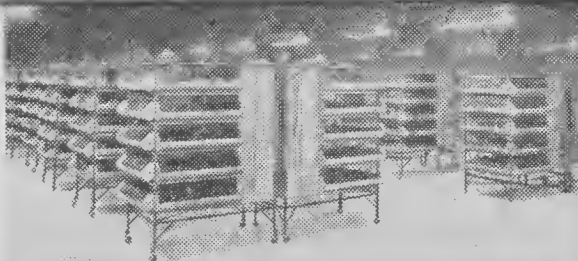
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The Salkelds pose for a family photo. From left to right, they are Robert, Elaine, Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld, and Donald. The children take an active interest in the business, donating many of their weekends in the Spring to feeding turkeys and traying eggs. Mrs. Salkeld holds the post of vice-president and secretary-treasurer.



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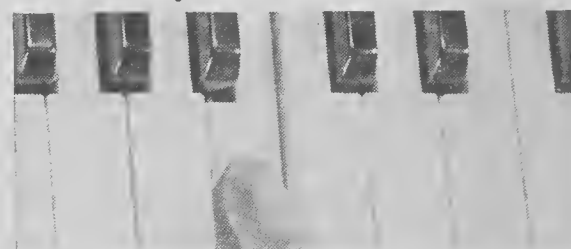
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not have argued against the opinion of the child's mother, but it had seemed the sensible thing to do.

Betsy would not look at Peg during their supper. In silence they ate, and in silence they left the Grill. Peg felt more disturbed than angry, and believed she knew the feelings Hank must have as he tried and failed to break down the child's defenses. What would happen to Hank and herself if Betsy continued to be difficult?

"I will go home," said Betsy as they neared Peg's apartment.

"If you wish," said Peg, and walked her home. At the old brick building, they stopped under the street lamp. Betsy's face gleamed white as she looked up at her with stubborn eyes.

"Good night," said Peg.

There was no answer as Betsy ran up the steps.

Hank phoned Peg at eight-thirty to thank her for caring for Betsy.

"She's at home," said Peg.

"Good!" He seemed unaware of any trouble. "Then I'll not call in to see you tonight. I'm so tired, I'll hit for bed. It's been a hectic day."

"Take time for supper, Hank. Have a good night's sleep." She longed to suggest that she go over to fix something for him to eat, but Betsy's attitude complicated things. She would not bother him tonight with his problem child when he was so tired.

"I will. Good night, Peg dear."

THE quiet of the library was shattered early in the next afternoon by the entrance of Betsy. Peg and Miss McPhee stared. She should have been in school at this time. Betsy was almost unrecognizable. Her hair rose in wild wisps above her head, and her face was swollen with crying.

"Betsy, what's the matter?" cried Peg in alarm. The child threw herself in her arms.

"Peg. He's . . . My father's sick!"

"How is he sick?" Peg caught her by the arms and tried to see into her face. "Stop crying and tell me, Betsy."

"I don't know. He's sick in bed. I tried to help him, Peg, but he started talking funny and rolling around and I got scared. Mrs. Patterson isn't home, so I came for you."

"You were a good girl to come for me!" Peg ran for her coat, talking to Miss McPhee as she put it on.

"I must go and see what is wrong, Miss McPhee. You don't mind, do you? I'll work overtime any other time."

"Run along. I'll hold the fort until you get back." Miss McPhee went to open the door for them. "He may not be as sick as she makes out."

"He is too!" cried Betsy angrily. "He is!" Peg grabbed her hand, and together they ran down the well-known streets to Hank.

The little apartment was in confusion. Books and clothes were everywhere. Hank was sick indeed. He tossed and turned on the daybed, and his eyes were pathetic and pleading as Peg put the bedclothes close about his neck.

"Oh darling, what is the matter with you?" Tenderly, she pushed his hair from his burning forehead. Frightened at the fever, she ran into the bathroom for a wet cold cloth.

"I don't know," fretted Hank. "I felt terrible and thought I'd better stay home. The doctor should be here any time now. Peg, I can't get sick now, exams are coming on." His head rolled on the pillow.

"Daddy . . ." Betsy's knuckles showed white against the back of a chair. The unfamiliar word strangled in her throat.

"Hi, baby," he grinned feebly. "She was such a good girl, Peg. She tried to help her old man."

Betsy burst into wild sobs.

"Oh, now, Betsy," Peg pulled her down on the bed beside her. "Hank's going to be all right. You mustn't upset him now. Don't cry dear. Don't cry."

"Peg, I cut my hair. I didn't mean to hit you. See, I cut my hair. I didn't mean to hit you." hiccupped Betsy.

"What's this all about?" asked Hank, stirring restlessly. "I'm glad to know the little kid cut her hair. One look at her an hour back, and I was sure I was delirious!"

Betsy gripped Peg's hand.

"Peg, I cut it to show you. You know, Peg . . ."

"I understand, honey." Peg patted her on the back. "Here comes the doctor."

THE doctor came in with his bag and an air of welcome efficiency. While they waited in the kitchenette, Peg tried to bring a semblance of order to Betsy's shorn head. Presently the doctor told them, "He's been overworking and underfeeding, and a flu germ took hold."

"Oh, Hank, I warned you!" interrupted Peg.

"He'll be all right in a day or two. Looks better already now that he knows he won't die!"

"I've exams to write!" protested Hank.

"You'll write 'em if you take care of yourself. I'll send up some medicine, Mrs. McLean. See that he takes it."

"Hear that, Mrs. McLean?" asked Hank when the door had closed behind the doctor.

"I heard," said Peg.

"He thought you were our mother," said Betsy.

"Good idea, eh Bet?" asked her father drowsily.

"Of course!" said Betsy. She picked up the cold, wet washcloth and gently brought it down with a faint smack on his forehead.

"Cut it out!" he protested squirming. "Don't come so close, Betsy. You'll catch the flu." But she continued the ministrations, her eyes shining.

"How can you expect to get well, Daddy, if Peg and I can't come near you to help? You know very well you can't get along without us, can he, Peg?"

She gave a deep sigh of satisfaction as her father grinned and closed his eyes obediently. He was soon fast asleep.

Peg and Betsy communed together in hushed bliss as they began to tidy up the apartment.

ROADS

*All our human plans and schemes
 As we bear our loads,
 All our longings, all our dreams,
 Travel over roads.*

*Roads that wind across the hill,
 Roads through jungles deep,
 Roads that roam the world at will,
 Roads where shadows sleep;*

*Roads up aspiration's slope,
 Roads of memory,
 Roads to shining towers of hope,
 Roads to destiny.*

*Roads to freedom and release,
 Roads around the bend,
 Roads to confidence and peace,
 Roads from friend to friend.*

*Roads to town, or farm, or shore,
 Where we meet or part,
 Roads that lead from door to door,
 And from heart to heart.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

THE measure of this outing will not be in freckles nor in pounds of fish.

Fishing pole held hopefully, this lad does not steal these moments from duty—he invests them. Wherever his road may lead in later years, his finest possessions will not tarnish with age. Among his riches he will count a recollection of idyllic charm, the fragrant heat of early summer trembling in the June air, a shadow-woven path of promise just beyond the turning. Clarence Edwin Flynn wrote of many roads and this could be one of several he describes. Who would not follow this boy on his road to adventure?—G.L.



CLARENCE photo

Automation in the Laundry

*What to look for, what it can do for you
and how to get the best from automatically controlled appliances*

by GWEN LESLIE

THERE is a wide range of laundry equipment from which today's homemaker can make her selection. The motive may be to equip a laundry area in a first home, to take advantage of new utilities, or to replace worn-out machinery. Whatever the motive in shopping for laundry equipment, this is a time for applying the thoughtful rules of wise buying as a means of achieving the most satisfaction from your investment.

The first step is to assess the job to be done by the appliance; the amount and type of laundry to be done will influence the machine you buy. The amount of space available for the laundry area is a factor in the selection of equipment; it may be desirable to change the location of the laundry area for greater efficiency, or to allow better arrangement of equipment. The amount of space available may determine the type of equipment which is best for your situation.

AUTOMATIC WASHER

ONE of the questions in your mind may be "Automatic or Non-automatic?" Consider these points:

- An automatic saves your time and energy. Total washing time may be longer, but you can do other things while the washer does the laundry.

- It's a space saver, important if you're building or remodeling. You don't need wash tubs with an automatic unless you choose one that saves suds for a second washing load. You don't need as much space to work around an automatic as with a non-automatic washer.

- Many automatics provide special features which make it possible to machine wash special fabrics such as "drip-dries," and with better results than hand-washing gives.

- Compare purchase prices and comparative installation requirements.

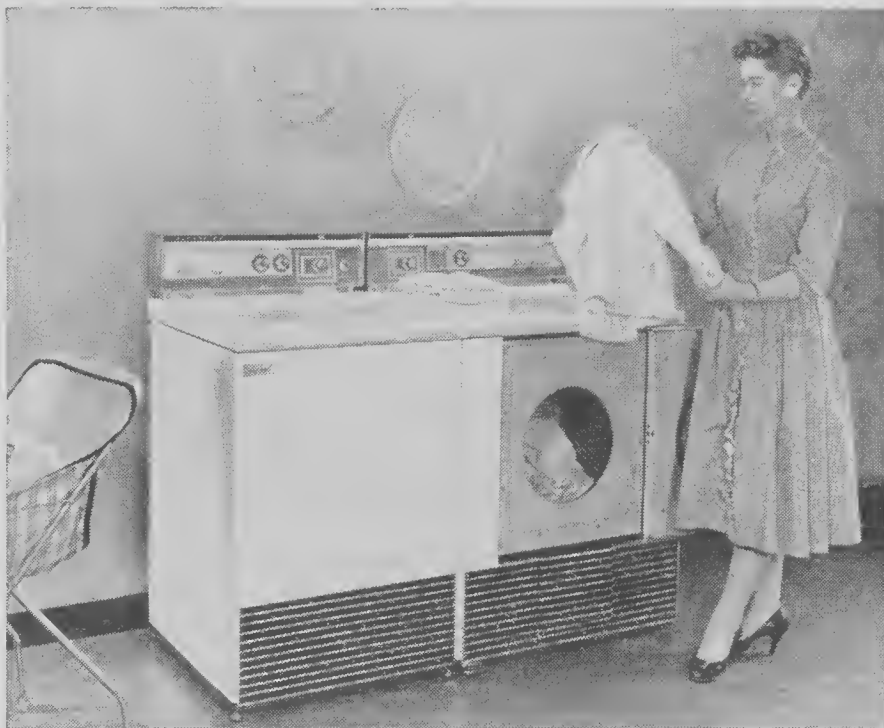
- There is a probable need for more service calls with an automatic, so servicing must be reliable and convenient.

- Plenty of hot, soft water is necessary for the satisfactory operation of an automatic machine.

Buyer Guide for Automatics

Buy from a well-established dealer who will give you good service and is close enough to give it conveniently. If the dealer assumes no responsibility for service, find out where you can obtain service before you buy.

Buy a brand made by a reputable manufacturer. Brand name manufacturers have a very large investment in



Napped fabrics respond particularly well to drying in the automatic dryer. Different settings provide the best laundering conditions for each fabric.

[Frigidaire photo]

your satisfaction. Toward assuring your satisfaction, they spend a great deal of money in research and development, and will stand behind their product.

Consider the features most important to you. There are many good washers. Choose the one with the most features you would like for the price you wish to pay.

Ask Questions When You Shop

How much water is needed for one complete cycle, washing and rinsing? Top requirement for a full load varies from 19 gallons up to 43 gallons. Relate this total requirement to your water supply, and most important, to disposal facilities. The hot water need varies, too. Your choice of washer will depend on the size and rate of recovery of your water heater.

What is the washing action? All four kinds of washing action do a good job if manufacturer's directions are followed. The four kinds are: tumbler; oscillating agitator (the one used most often); eccentric agitator, in which the agitator moves in a continuous off-center circle; three-ring agitator, the agitator moving up and down.

How much water is left in the clothes? This affects the drying time, the cost of drying in an automatic dryer, and, finally, the weight of clothes as they come from the washer. It depends on the design of the machine and the r.p.m. (revolutions per minute) in the spin. Rating may be as low as 330 r.p.m.'s or as high as 1,140, but most range from 500 to

600 r.p.m.'s. The higher the rate, the less water will be left in the clothes and the lighter they will be to handle.

Can you adjust the washer to special needs? This includes a choice of water temperature in wash and rinse cycles; a setting to save water on small loads; manual control so that machine can be stopped and started during operation and so that parts of the cycle can be skipped or repeated.

Is it convenient to use? Will it be easy to load and unload? Can you add and remove articles after the machine has started? Are dials easily read, controls and directions easy to understand?

What are the measurements of the machine? Be sure it will fit the space you have. Widths range from about 25" to 30".

What protective safety device does it have? Is there a built-in ground wire; if so, where? Ask about the fuse or circuit breaker to protect the motor in case of overload. Does the machine stop automatically when you open it?

Is the "fill" controlled by a timer or some other device? If water pressure is below 15 to 20 lb. in your home, this question is especially important. With a timer-controlled fill, when pressure is low the tub will not completely fill without resetting. (Some timer controls can be adjusted to a constant low pressure).

Using An Automatic Washer

The manufacturer's directions are your best guide to efficient and satisfactory operation and long service

from your investment. Read the directions carefully before using the washer and place the booklet conveniently near the machine for easy reference. Certain practices are vital to good performance:

1. Do not overload. A loose pack, about 1 or 2 lb. less than listed capacity, and a mixture of small and large pieces gives best cleansing results.

2. Choose water temperature to suit the fabric and degree of soil.

3. Use soft or softened water.

4. Use a suitable detergent in the right amount. Follow the manufacturer's directions as to synthetic detergent or soap. A low-sudsing detergent is a must for best results in a tumble type washer. Too much, as well as too little, detergent will give poor results. Some experimenting will show the amount best for your water and type of soil in your laundry. When you know this amount, measure each time.

5. Sort laundry according to color, fabric, and kind of soil. Pre-scrubbing of extra-soiled spots should be done with the same detergent as is used in the machine. Treat stains as you would before washing garments in any washer.

6. Place the washer to reap full value from its time and energy-saving characteristics. Place laundry center where most laundry collects and/or near another work area. For economy, it should be near another plumbing installation.

7. Be sure the washer is grounded. If there is no built-in ground wire, ask your electrician to install one.

AUTOMATIC DRYER

AN automatic dryer assures you of good drying conditions for your laundry, regardless of the weather. A dryer does not necessarily follow possession of an automatic washer; it may come first. If the family washer is in serviceably good condition, and effectively wrings or spins excess water from the clothes, an automatic dryer may offer more saving to you in time and energy than the automatic washer. The freedom from weather worries is particularly welcome to mothers with infant laundry at hand.

As with washers, first considerations should be:

- Availability of service.
- An established brand.

- The features most important to you, in relation to cost.

Shopping Questionnaire

How does an automatic clothes dryer dry clothes? Basically, in the same manner that clothes are dried

outdoors on a "good drying day." At a turn of the controls, a dryer provides heat, moving air and tumbling action. Many dryers also provide special conditions for special fabrics.

Either an electric element or a gas burner provides the heat; a fan creates "wind" (air movement)—either by blowing or pulling air through the clothes as they tumble in a revolving drum. The tumbling action is important in the finished appearance of most fabrics.

What controls does it have? Most dryers have an adjustable timer control. Some offer a temperature control as well. A third dial may indicate dry and "damp-dry," with this a thermostat shuts off the dryer when the humidity reaches a certain point. These are the basic controls.

Many dryers have an additional setting for wash-and-wear garments, and another for "no-heat" or fluffing.

How does the dryer dispose of steam? Most dryers are built to expel steam and should be vented so that steam will escape outside the house. There are a few "sealed chamber" dryers. This kind requires a plumbing installation since it uses a stream of cold water to condense the steam and carry it, together with most of the lint, down the drain. In one variation of this type, a condensing plate takes the place of the cold water. The condensed drops fall through a series of tubes to a water pan below. This pan must be emptied by hand or connected to the drain for water disposal.

Where is the lint trap? This must be convenient for emptying and cleaning, since the lint screen must be kept clean in order to get efficient drying. Different dryers locate the lint trap differently so you can choose the one best suited to your layout.

What are the pros and cons of gas and electricity in a dryer? None from standpoint of drying clothes. Personal preference for gas or electrical equipment is a factor. Comparative costs for the purchase of the dryer itself, for installation in your home, and for operation will be factors in your choice, and should be checked. The adequacy of your house wiring to carry the dryer and other electrical equipment is another factor. Electric dryers operate efficiently on a 230-volt circuit (same as a range or water heater). Most dryers can be adjusted to operate on a 115-volt circuit, but drying time and operating costs increase. (Electric dryers must be on a separate circuit in either case. Gas dryers require, besides the gas connection, a 115-volt circuit for operating the motor and/or electric ignition systems.)

What will it cost to operate a dryer? Operating costs depend on the amount of use and the cost of utilities. In general an electric dryer will use about 2.7 k.w.h. (kilowatt hours) per load. The average family dries 16 loads per month.

Gas dryers operate on L.P., natural or manufactured gas. The dryer must be adjusted to the kind of gas available to insure proper operation. Gas dryers use about 9.6 cubic feet of 1,000 B.T.U. gas per load.

What safety devices are provided? Is there a fuse or circuit breaker to

protect the motor against overload? Where is it in case of need to reset? There should be a thermostat to shut off heat and the motor in case the dryer controls fail. Dryers commonly have a safety switch on the door which shuts off the motor and heater when the door is opened. In gas dryers, look for an automatic pilot; hand-ignited pilots are not convenient. Also there should be a switch which automatically shuts off the gas in case anything goes wrong with the ignition system.

What special convenience features are available? Dryers vary in width from 25" to 32". The dryer should be next to or near the washer to eliminate carrying of wet clothes, so choose the best size for your layout.

Which way does the door open? Consider this in relation to your working area, remembering whether you prefer to work from left to right or vice versa.

What is the drum finish and construction and will it be easy to clean?

Will the lint screen be easy to remove and clean?

Are the controls out of reach of children?

Dryer Do's and Don'ts

Do be sure the dryer is grounded when it's installed.

Do place the dryer to save you time and effort. Raise it on a platform if necessary to save stooping and lifting for a top-loading dryer.

Do read the instruction book before you start to use the dryer, and later as reference when necessary.

Do sort loads according to drying time. When you mix heavy and light clothes the dryer must run long enough to dry the heavy ones and light ones will be overdried.

Do remove clothes as soon as drying time is up to avoid wrinkles which settle into a load left indefinitely in the dryer.

Do take garments that are to be ironed out of the dryer while damp to save the bother of sprinkling, to shorten drying time and to lower operating cost.

Don't overload clothes.


Don't add wet or damp clothes to a partially dried load. This lengthens drying time and adds to the utility bill.

Don't overload your dryer. Overloading is hard on the motor and slows drying. Don't underload, either—not less than half a load. If there is less, add a dry towel or two to give good tumbling action.

Don't dry clothes in your dryer that have been cleaned with dry cleaning fluid. The fumes may be dangerously poisonous or flammable.

Do keep the screen free from lint. Clean it at least after each use of the dryer and after each load when you are drying linty items. Every month or two clean the cylinder and the space below. Use a vacuum tool or special brush provided for this purpose.

Do take advantage of the special help a dryer can be: in laundering wash and wear items; fluffing and freshening pillows; freshening wool garments and velvets. ✓



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FURNI-KIT RUGS



Wanted— Grandmothers With Attics

by FRED A. NEWTON BUNNER

LOOKING back upon my childhood I realize that it was not an altogether happy one. I think this was partly because my father's ill-health contributed to a feeling of insecurity in my secret mind; and, by temperament, I must have been an overly sensitive child, for every minor disappointment was a major tragedy to me, every cross word a whiplash on my spirit.

Conversely, I was sometimes extravagantly happy, and exuberant to the point of being "unladylike" as my aunts would say. It was fortunate for me that throughout these tempestuous years I could often spend short periods on a calm island of quiet pleasure. The "island" was my grandmother's attic.

My orphaned cousin, Mildred, lived with our grandparents and unmarried aunts in a big old farmhouse. She was lonely in a houseful of adults, and on those Saturdays when I was invited to spend the day with her, she was as delighted as I. She was five years older and might have been "bossy"; instead she was a placid, generous-hearted girl, who treated me indulgently.

If she had not finished her chores by the time I arrived, I would help her. Then we would eagerly escape upstairs to our attic kingdom, two flights away from the talking and busyness of our aunts and grandparents.

Here there was no one to say: "Don't get your dress dirty." Or, "Stand up straight." Or correct our grammar. No one interrupted our play with: "Run out and get me an armful of wood." We could stand on our heads, or declaim poetry in pig-latin, and nobody would say, "Don't be silly."

It was a spacious attic, covering a century-old house which had once sheltered my great-grandparents in one section, while my grandparents were raising nine children in the other section. There had always been room for visiting relatives, too; and counting the three double beds in the attic the old home could still stretch its wings over 20 people at once.

Our attic kingdom contained a large unfinished section, and two finished rooms with faded wall-

paper, worn muslin curtains at the many-paned windows, corn-husk mattresses on the beds, and bureaus whose drawers were stuffed full of fascinating odds and ends. Discarded clothing hung in the closets and we were allowed to dress up in these things.

The center section of the attic, being handiest to the top of the stairs, was the repository for an incredible assortment of articles which no one had any use for and yet didn't dare throw away.

When Mildred and I played hide-and-seek, such items as an enormous turtle-shell, an ox-yoke, or a bass viol with a cracked back, were a great help to us and there were, of course, many trunks and chests. We could hide behind the huge chimney which was large enough to have accommodated two Santas at once, however portly.

WHEN we tired of hide-and-seek we would rummage in the old closets and choose the dresses we wanted to wear. There were old-fashioned flouncy muslins and gingham. There were dark wools and taffetas which had been made over by the local dressmaker until it was impossible to change the style of them again. They were shabby, but "too good to throw away." There were hats and shoes, too.

We would fasten each other's hooks-and-eyes, adjust our hats in front of the blurry mirror, and then with many giggles descend the two flights of stairs to show ourselves off. No matter how many times we did the same thing, we always thought we had achieved something remarkable. We would hunt up Aunt Jennie or Aunt Alice, because we could depend on them to say, with

elaborate surprise and courtesy: "Well, how do you do Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith! I'm so glad to see you." Then we would clatter back to the attic and hang the clothes up neatly where we had found them.

MILDRED'S desk was beside a window which looked across a wide quiet field to a wood of slender birches and the blue hills in the distance. Pigeon-holes held her secret treasures, and I was allowed to admire them.

Nearby there were shelves filled with the books which had been discarded from the mahogany bookcases in Grandma's parlor. We would each choose an armful and then sprawl on the wide bed under the eaves. This was the time to munch on the apples we always took care to provide for ourselves. The corn-husk mattresses would creak over the rope springs and if it was a rainy day there was the steady drumming of the rain just over our heads. I never hear rain on the roof today without feeling myself under those wide dark beams, cozy and contented and at peace with the world.

When at last a voice would call up the stairs, "Children, it's time to set the table for dinner," we would go cheerfully, because we had had our hour or two of independence, and the attic would still be there waiting for us whenever we wanted to go back.

I sometimes wonder what would have happened to a child like me if, instead of those quiet islands in my early life, I had had the constant stimulation of television programs. These offer escape, but they do not provide the sort of relaxation which even children need to have, especially sensitive, excitable children living in today's kind of world.

If there are any grandmothers-with-attics left, I hope their grandchildren will have opportunities to know the quiet delights of independence in an attic kingdom.

Illustrated by WALLY BATTER

Ingenious Handicraft

A story of Evelyn Criddle and his fascinating hobby

by HARRY DUNN

"MOST of the fine carving was done with a knife made from part of an old bed spring," was Evelyn Criddle's laughing reply to a query about tools. The carving referred to is displayed on picture frames, cribbage boards and jewel boxes of unique shape and design, which adorn the Criddle home near Wawanesa, Man.

These objects are examples of craftsmanship and original patterns one would rarely come upon except in a museum, or among a collector's treasures. To learn that they are all made right there, in a pioneer home on the Canadian prairie, added wonder to the experience. This wonder grew as Mr. Criddle told of the ingenuity employed in their making.

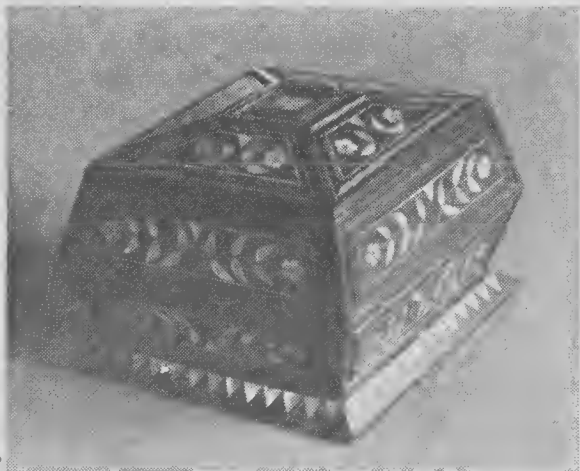
Mr. Criddle, who is 83, explained how he and his brothers came to start wood carving as a hobby. They brought a cribbage board, with an inlaid wood top, from England in 1882. Some of the little sections fell out and were lost. The boys found such pleasure in fashioning replacements that they decided to try making a cribbage board themselves. They used a piece of hardwood and proceeded to experiment with carving designs. There was no place to buy tools so they took the first scrap of good steel they could find, which happened to be a piece of broken bed spring. This spring was heated, beaten into the desired shape, then re-tempered and



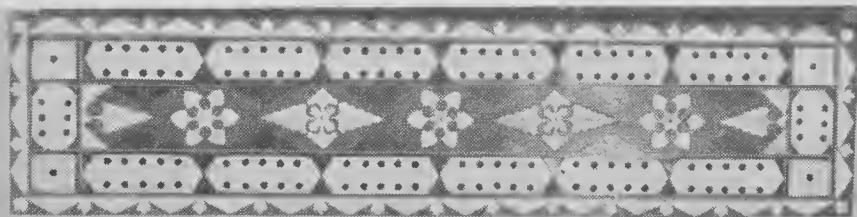
Picture frames are carved from native woods in intricate, ornamental designs.

a handle was applied. Once, when working on one of the jewel boxes, a dark brown wood was required to complete the design. The young craftsmen took a board from the lid of an apple barrel and baked it slowly all day in the oven. When a wafer of this wood was polished and set in the box, they achieved exactly the effect they desired. An old organ brought from England fell into their hands and provided material for many more objects.

As skill developed, the boys designed more intricate and difficult patterns to execute. They conceived



A jewel box of walnut with inlays of mahogany, cherry and mother-of-pearl.



A cribbage board was the first project. Today's boards are even more complicated.



[Tilston photos]

the idea of patterns in mother-of-pearl, but of course no such substance was available in this pioneer settlement. The Assiniboine River was near by, where the sandy bottom was strewn with clam shells, from which could be chipped little pieces of pearl-like lining. The Criddles would cut these with a piece of hack-saw blade into approximately the size and shape desired, then grind them on a hand-turned grindstone, and finally finish the shaping with a worn file.

So it went! In all the crafts they mastered, lack of material or suitable tools never proved a barrier, but just an obstacle to be overcome.

The work which Evelyn Criddle and his brothers turned out is the kind of thing one associates with other lands and other times. It displays the beauty and painstaking craftsmanship which only a genuine love of beauty and joy in creating can produce. ✓

Summer Came Softly

*I did not hear her pass by Spring
Upon the grassy road.*

*I did not hear her gentle step,
So lightly was she shod.*

*Yet Summer stood beside the lane.
Her fingers brushed my face.
The breeze was fragrant, for her
sleeve*

Was edged with lilac lace.

*She trailed red roses quietly
Along the roadside fence.
She called the laughing buttercups,
And beckoned them to dance.*

*Beside the lilies' mirror-pool
The flowers ruled full-away.
The honeysuckle shouted,
"Summer came today!"*

—LOUINA VAN NORMAN.

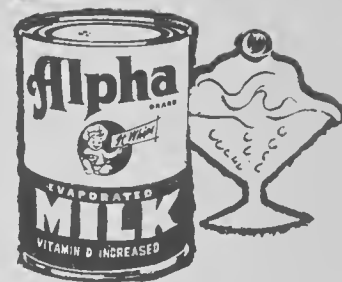
• • •

Disposable Vase

Empty milk cartons can be turned into good looking vases for cut flowers. Cut off the top and cover with aluminum foil. The paraffin coating on the milk carton makes the holder waterproof.

Strips of colored paper or seasonal decorations may be put around the container to add color. When the flowers are gone there is no need to provide storage room for extra vases, for these inexpensive holders can be thrown away. Church and other groups will find containers such as these particularly useful. — Evelyn Witter. ✓

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A-F-2

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• **A BIG ZERO ZONE FREEZER**

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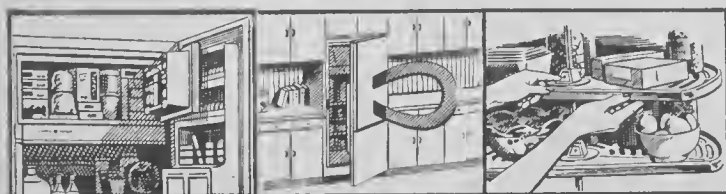


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G-E True Zero Freezer—holds up to 67 pounds... deep-freezes food for months. Freezer door has juice can dispenser and ice cream rock.

Magnetic Door—no noisy mechanical latch—closes smoothly, effortlessly and, the G-E refrigerator door is completely child safe.

Exclusive Revolving Shelves—they swing out front at the touch of your finger for effortless food selection—adjust up or down.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Milk Made Menus

by GWEN LESLIE

MILK "makes" menus in so many ways — it makes individual meals more nourishing than they could ever be without milk and other dairy products. Once eaten these milk-containing meals go into the making of new body tissue and muscle for growth and repair, and the building of good teeth and strong bones. Milk is an especially rich food source of riboflavin, a member of the large Vitamin B family and makes possible the healthy skin and eye tissues which depend on this vitamin. The riboflavin in milk is one reason for storing it in a cool dark place; riboflavin is destroyed by light. Milk is an ingredient in many of our most popular basic foods and in many of those extra touches that make a meal a special occasion.

Breakfast is the first event in a day's menu and the first of the milk made meals. Milk and cereal just naturally go together and the food value each provides go together too to supply protein complete in all the essential amino acids. The bread you have for breakfast, whether a yeast type or quickbread is a hidden source of milk; the butter spread on the bread is rich in Vitamin A, found in the fat of dairy products.

Even a quickly prepared light lunch is satisfying when it includes milk made foods. Canned condensed soups diluted with milk team well with sandwiches, the many cheeses may be used in hot dishes or salad plates, and a milk dessert is a hidden treasure of dairy food goodness.

Again at dinnertime, the menu may be "made" by the milk foods it features. A velvety cream sauce, high crusty popovers, a bread sauce for a poultry platter, and an elegant torte, are just a few milk-made chef's specials.

Snack time is milk time too. Cool frothy milk drinks are a welcome

warm weather refreshment and a nourishing one. Remember, a quart of milk is a quart of food to drink or eat, just as you choose. June is Dairy Month, a time to think of the many ways to use dairy products for our health and enjoyment all year round.

Buttermilk Breakfast Cake

1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour	4½ T. butter
1½ tsp. baking powder	⅓ c. brown sugar
¼ tsp. salt	1 tsp. cinnamon
	1 egg
	¾ c. buttermilk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Cut in butter. Stir in brown sugar and cinnamon. Add slightly beaten egg and buttermilk and stir just enough to moisten dry ingredients. Spread in a greased 8" square pan and bake at 425°F (hot oven) for 15 to 20 minutes. While warm, spread with orange frosting.

Orange Frosting

¾ c. sifted icing sugar	1 T. grated orange rind
4 tsp. milk	

Combine sugar and rind and stir in milk.

Cream Sauce Mix

1 c. all-purpose flour	2 c. skim milk powder
1 c. butter	

Combine flour and skin milk powder. Cut butter into dry ingredients with a pastry blender or two knives until mixture resembles fine crumbs. Store the basic mix in a covered jar in the refrigerator. Makes 4 cups basic mix.

To make 1 cup thin cream sauce: Combine ¼ c. cream sauce mix, ¼ tsp. salt, and 1 c. cold water in top of double boiler. Cook over direct heat, stirring constantly until mixture begins to thicken, then complete cooking over hot water, stirring occasionally. Just before serving, beat with a wire whisk or egg beater. Use for cream soups.

To make 1 cup medium cream sauce: Combine ½ c. cream sauce mix, ¼ tsp. salt and 1 c. cold water in top of double boiler and follow the method for thin



Breakfast is the first meal in the day's menu to be "made" by the addition of milk. It appears in the pitcher, but it's hidden in the scones and cocoa.

[Quaker Oats photo]



June is Dairy Month in Canada—a time of recognition for the contribution made in goodness and health by dairy foods served at tables across Canada. [Don Smith photo]

cream sauce. Use for creamed and scalloped vegetables, meats, eggs, etc.

To make 1 cup thick cream sauce: Combine 1 c. cream sauce mix, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, and 1 c. cold water in top of double boiler and follow the method for thin cream sauce.

Variations

In each case, suitable cold vegetable liquid or stock may be used in place of part or all of the water. For example, if the sauce were to be used as the base for chicken a la king then chicken stock might be used in place of water.

Spices may be added to season cream sauce for a bland food. To $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. hot medium cream sauce, add $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. nutmeg or $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. dry mustard and 2 tsp. horseradish.

For a tangy cheese sauce to complement vegetables or casserole dishes, add 1 c. grated sharp cheddar cheese to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of hot medium cream sauce. You may also wish to add $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped pimiento, or 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, or $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. dry mustard and a few grains cayenne.

Popovers

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 c. sifted flour | 2 eggs |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt | 1 T. melted butter |
| 1 c. milk | |

Combine salt and flour in a mixing bowl. Add the milk gradually, then the unbeaten eggs and melted butter. Beat vigorously with an egg beater. Pour into 8 well-greased custard cups or muffin tins and bake at 425°F for 30 minutes. Reduce heat to 375°F and continue cooking about 15 minutes or until popovers are crisp.

Bread Sauce

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk | 6 whole cloves |
| 2 small onions | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |
| 2 c. finely diced white bread | Few grains pepper |
| | 2 T. butter |

Measure milk into top of double boiler. Peel and halve onions. Press cloves into onions and add to milk. Place over boiling water. Cover and heat to scalding point, then cook 15 minutes. Remove and discard onion and cloves or strain milk if necessary. Mix in diced bread. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Just before serving, gently stir in salt, pepper and butter. Pour hot sauce into a heated sauce boat and serve with chicken or turkey. Makes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sauce.

Tuna Scallop

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7-oz. can tuna, flaked | 2 c. cubed cooked potatoes |
| 1 T. lemon juice | 1 can condensed cream of celery soup |
| 2 T. minced parsley | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped celery | Salt and pepper |
| 2 c. toasted bread cubes | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. crushed potato chips |

Combine all ingredients in the order given, except seasonings and potato

chips. Mix lightly and season to taste. Turn into a greased $1\frac{1}{2}$ qt. deep casserole. Sprinkle potato chips over top and bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 25 minutes. Garnish with parsley or chopped chives. Makes about 6 servings.

Elegant Torte

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 c. sifted cake flour | 1 egg, beaten |
| 2 c. brown sugar, firmly packed | 1 c. buttermilk or sour milk |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | 1 tsp. baking soda |
| 1 c. shortening | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped nuts |

Combine flour, sugar and salt. Mix in shortening with blender until crumbly. Set aside 1 cup of this mixture. Combine egg, milk and soda; add to dry ingredients, mixing well. Pour batter into two 9" round cake pans lined with waxed paper. Combine nuts and 1 cup crumb mixture and sprinkle over batter. Bake at 375°F (moderately hot oven) for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve with sweetened whipped cream or a fruit cream filling between the layers.

Fruit Cream Filling

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 c. whipping cream, whipped | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. mashed berries or other fruit |
| 1 T. lemon juice | |
| 2 T. sugar | |

Combine all ingredients, and spread between layers. Garnish with additional fruit. Serve immediately.

Lemon Sherbet

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 eggs | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lemon juice |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar | 1 T. grated lemon peel |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. corn syrup | |
| 2 c. buttermilk | |

Beat eggs in a large bowl until foamy. Gradually beat in sugar, then syrup; beat until mixture is thick. Stir in buttermilk, lemon juice and grated lemon peel. Turn into freezing tray. Freeze until almost firm, about 1 hour. Turn into a chilled bowl; cut apart and beat until smooth. Return to tray and freeze until firm, about 3 hours. Makes about 1 qt.

Chocolate Syrup

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 oz. bitter chocolate | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar |
| or $\frac{3}{4}$ c. cocoa | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. boiling water |
| Few grains salt | |

If chocolate is used, melt it over hot water. Mix together the chocolate or cocoa, salt, sugar and water in a saucepan. Blend well then boil 5 minutes. Cool and store in a covered jar. To make chocolate milk, add 2 or 3 tablespoons syrup to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk.

Creamy Mocha Shake

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 c. chilled chocolate milk | 2 scoops chocolate ice cream |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. coffee, cooled | |

Blend together the chocolate milk and coffee. Add ice cream and beat or shake until frothy and smooth. Serve immediately. Makes 3 servings.

Now you can enjoy perfect toast and coffee automatically!



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Automatic Coffee Maker

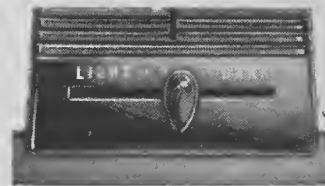
Here's the fool-proof way to make perfect coffee every time. It's all automatic! Set the brew-strength control to the exact coffee strength you prefer. Red signal light tells you when coffee is ready . . . 2 cups in less than 4 minutes . . . 9 cups in about 15 minutes. It stays hot automatically . . . re-heats later without re-percolating. Treat your guests and your family to perfectly brewed coffee every time. Do it automatically—the General Electric way.



Set this brew strength selector to the exact coffee strength you prefer . . . mild, medium, strong, or any variation in between. That's the kind of coffee you'll get every time. Push lever over to the left and you automatically re-heat unused coffee to full flavour freshness without re-percolating.

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Set this colour control to the exact shade of toast you like best . . . from very light to very dark. You always get the exact shade you order . . . the tenth consecutive slice gets the same degree of toasting as the first because there's no heat build-up. You can toast one slice at a time or two—they're always the same—always perfect.

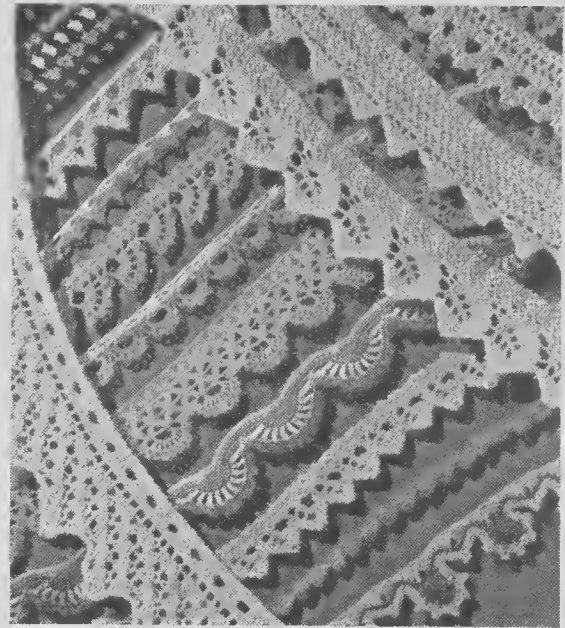


GENERAL ELECTRIC COFFEE MAKER AND TOASTER

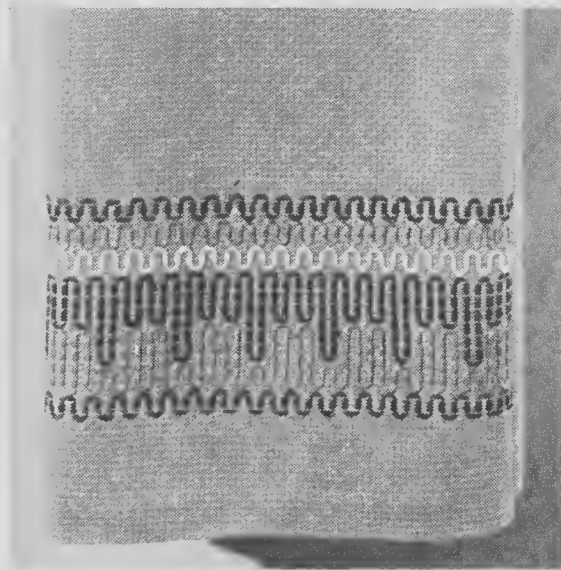
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

HANDICRAFTS

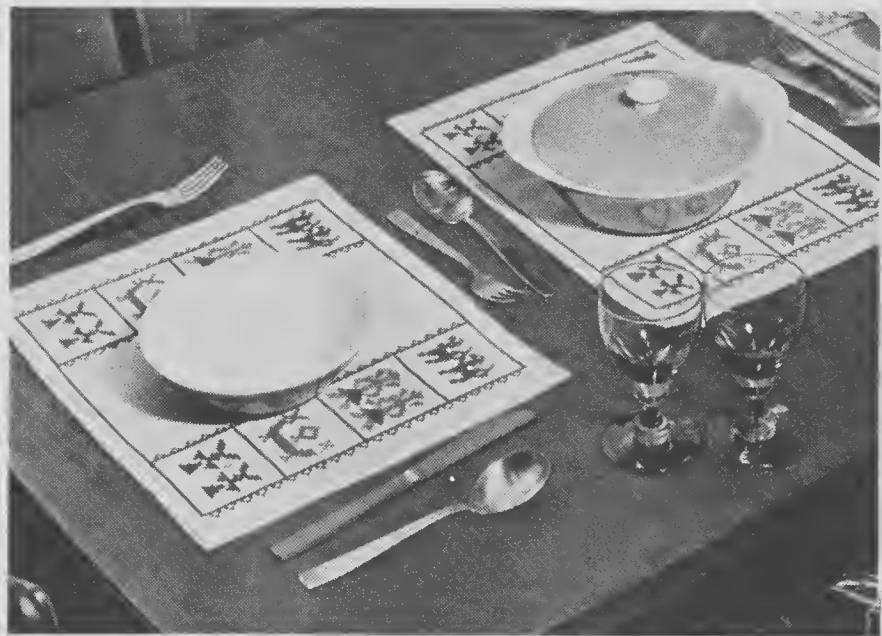
For Added Decoration



Leaflet No. C-8374 offers a selection of 14 different edgings. Six of those pictured are knitted; crochet instructions are given for the remaining eight. Price of the leaflet is 10 cents.



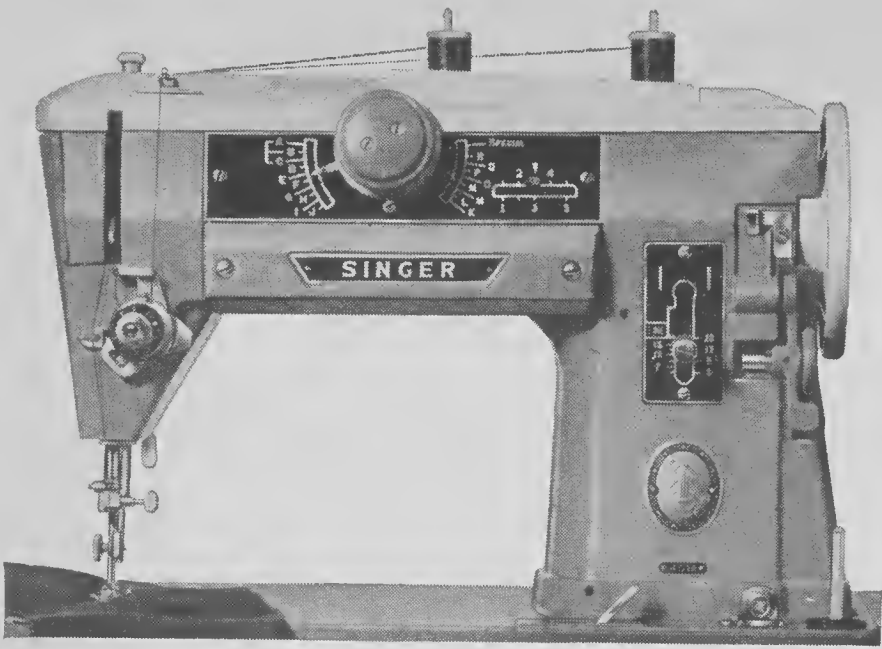
Huck weaving works up so quickly! Leaflet No. E-S-966 provides instructions and a diagram for the three-color design across this 14" wide guest towel. Price 10 cents.



A delicate pattern in cross-stitch decorates this luncheon set of one center mat (16½" x 12½") and two place mats (14½" x 12½"). Use them to complement a handsome table surface or wrap them as welcome gifts.

The amounts (a total of six skeins) needed of each of five colors in embroidery cotton are listed and the diagram shows the placing of the colors for the stylized design. Price of the leaflet No. E-6689 is 10 cents.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.



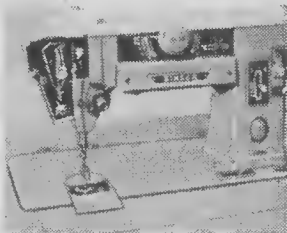
The SLANT-O-MATIC* greatest sewing machine ever built!



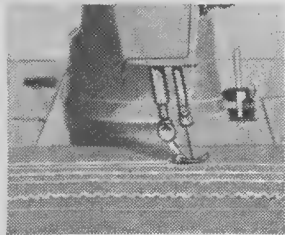
Eye-level stitch chart flips up; shows how to "tune" knob for the fancy stitch you want . . . world's easiest decorative sewing.



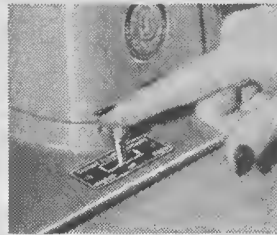
Gear motor drive eliminates stalling. And zigzag mechanism disengages during straight sewing for smoothest action ever.



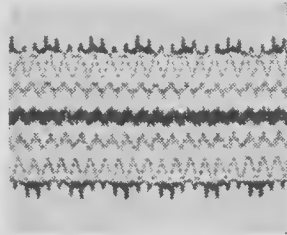
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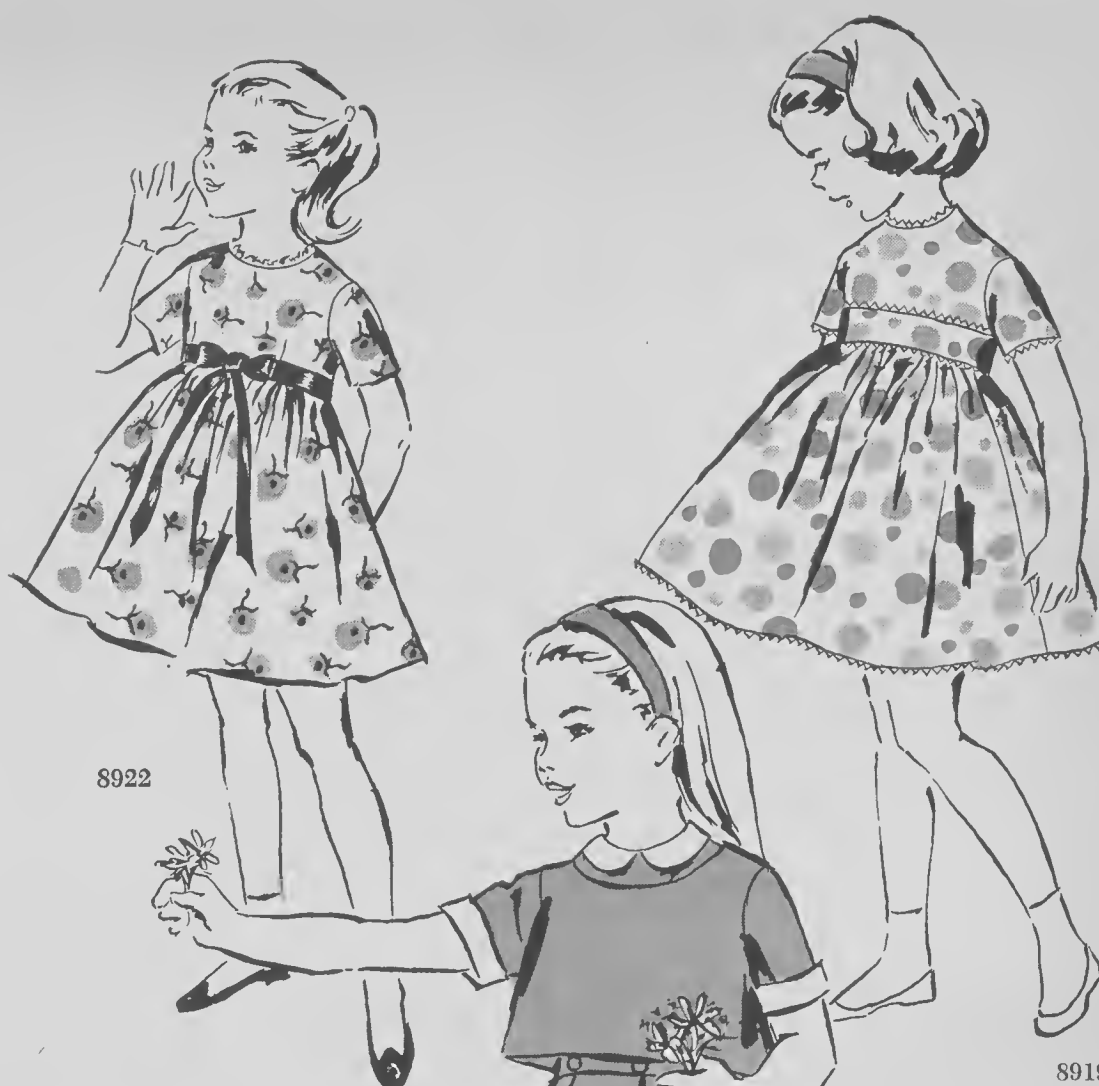
CITY.....PROV.....

Posy Pretty

No. 8922—A sash of contrasting ribbon defines the raised waistline of this quick 'n easy summer favorite. Soft skirt fullness falls from unpressed pleats. Sleeve length may be varied and a collar and bow added for later wear. Girls' sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Price 45 cents.

No. 8919—High fashion is seen in a girl's dress with full skirt swinging from a raised waist. This quick 'n easy pattern may be used with a variety of trimming. Little girls' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Price 35 cents.

No. 8921—This pattern features two novelty tops. One is shown here, the sleeveless jacket; the other is a three-quarter back buttoned top for a sleeveless sundress. Girls' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Price 50 cents.



8922

8919

8921



8952

8958

No. 8952—String straps tie above the camisole top for a sun-catching little girl's dress. Purchased belt is placed low. Alternate styles are a shirtwaist with low tie belt over a flaring skirt and a straight-line shirtwaist. Girls' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Price 45 cents.

No. 8958—Tabs hold the sash placed high or low on this sleeveless dress. Pattern also offers a high-or-low-waist jumper with pleated skirt, and companion blouse with Peter Pan collar and three-quarter length sleeves. Girls' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 45 cents.

The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 12, Man.

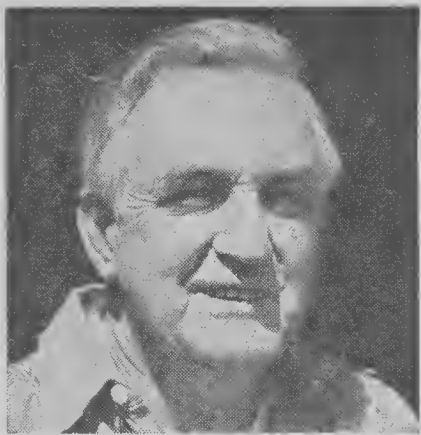
528 Evans Ave.,
Toronto 14, Ont.

Please send Butterick

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____



Tom Eldridge

30 years a happy farmer

"I've been farming 30 years, and I hope to go on for 30 more. But I wouldn't stay for 30 minutes without inside conveniences."

"I like the work, and I like the results, and I can put up with the weather. But I'm tired and dirty at night, and a shower makes me feel human again. And my wife is in love with that modernized kitchen."

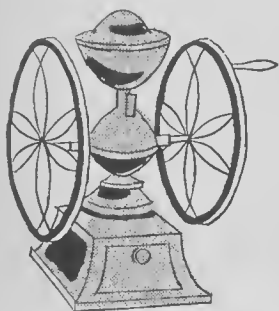
Any farm homemaker who wants better living and wants information on how to install running water and on modernization, can write to Emco, London, for free information.

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Please send me information about Duro Water Systems, and about Emco's OHI Budget Plan.

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Address.....



REMEMBER the old coffee grinder?

Grandma didn't have it easy. Even making coffee was no small chore. But it sure tasted good! Grandma took pride in being a good housekeeper, especially in hanging up a clean, sparkling white wash. She thought there was nothing better than Mrs. Stewart's Bluing to give her white clothes that extra dazzle.

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An old standby that has stood the test of time for those who want white clothes really white.

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The Country Boy and Girl



Robbie Robin Learns to Fly

by L. M. SIVERTSON

ROBBBIE ROBIN sat on the grass under the cherry tree and sulked. He didn't see why Mother Robin kept telling him he must learn to fly. His two sisters had been trying their wings but Robbie, the biggest of the three, was happy to stay in the nest.

A big tear ran down each side of his yellow bill as Robbie thought of how he had left home that day.

"Robbie," his mother had called from a near-by branch. "Just see what your father is bringing!"

Robbie had opened his sleepy eyes and poked out his head. Mother Robin flashed over to the nest and using her beak and one wing, she pushed Robbie right out! Down over the hedge he fell, under the branches of the cherry tree. He flapped his wings wildly and found, to his surprise, his wings held him up. He stopped falling, and slowly came down on the grass.

It was a grand feeling to find his wings held him up in the air. But Robbie's feelings were hurt to think his mother had played a trick on him. So he just sat and felt sorry for himself.

A little bug crawled over his foot, tickling him as it went. Crossly, Robbie shook it off. He almost smiled at the surprised look on the little bug's face as he rolled over.

Then he cocked his head to see what was going on around home. There were Susie and Tweety, his sisters, balancing on a low-hung branch, the feathers on their speckled breasts all ruffled. Mother and Father Robin stayed near, giving flying directions in excited chirps. With a rustle of wings Tweety left one branch and fluttered to a lower one. Susie followed. How happy the parents were! Father rushed off to find a worm for a reward and Mother dropped to the ground beside Robbie.

"Come on, Robbie, come up with your sisters," she said. "See, it's just as easy to go up as to come down." To show him she took a few running steps, then flew up onto the fence.

But Robbie only humped his shoulders and put his yellow beak under one wing.

THE chirpings of the robin family became fainter and fainter as the young ones made longer and longer flights. At last Robbie could not hear them at all. He pecked at a cherry lying near him on the ground. It was too big to swallow but a bit of its sweetness made him forget about being cross.

Suddenly a raspy sound made him look up in surprise. Sitting on a grass blade that waved back and forth was

a funny-looking little creature dressed in green. He hung on the grass blade with two pairs of legs, while he rubbed a third pair against his sides. In this way he made a sound like a rusty violin. Stopping his music he looked Robbie up and down and then began to laugh.

"What a silly you are!" He stopped laughing long enough to say, "A silly big baby sitting on the ground crying when you could be flying around in the sky!"

"Watch me!" he said.

He jumped right over Robbie's head and landed on the other side of him.

"Cry baby!" he said again, springing into the air and landing on the top of Robbie's head. Then he was away again. Soon Robbie could hear his scratchy music from the other side of the tree.

This was too much for the little robin. He stood up and hopped around the tree. There, sure enough, was the little green fellow resting on a bluebell stem.

"What's your name?" asked Robbie.

"I'm Johnny Grasshopper," answered the other. "I can jump higher than you can fly," he added.

Robbie made up his mind to show Mr. Grasshopper a thing or two. He hopped up on a small pile of sticks. Flapping his wings, he took a little jump into the air. Down he fell on the grass. He rolled over two times before he could stop.

How that grasshopper did laugh! He jumped right over Robbie and turned two somersaults in the air. Then he jumped on a daisy's head and swung to and fro, laughing.

ROBBBIE just got up and didn't say a word. He'd show that grasshopper a thing or two! Again he hopped up on the pile of sticks. This time he flapped his wings and balanced carefully. Then he hopped off,

flapping his wings hard. This time he didn't fall.

Suddenly Mother Robin was there helping him. He could hardly see where he was going, but when he felt a branch with his feet, he grabbed it with his claws and hung on. For a few seconds he was afraid he would fall. Then he got his feet under him and looked around. Down below him he could see Johnny Grasshopper.

Mother Robin sat beside him and after a bit she said, "Let's go home now. Can you fly just a little farther, Robbie?"

"Of course," answered the proud young robin.

He fluttered his wings, teetered for a moment on the branch, then hopped off. A minute later he landed in the hedge, and hopped into the nest with Susie and Tweety. "Tomorrow," he told them just before they all tucked in their heads for the night, "I want you to come down by the cherry tree and meet my new friend. Poor thing! He can't fly. All he can do is jump. Tomorrow I'll teach him how to fly."

Fisherman Poet



On any warm summer day you may find 11-year-old William David Moyer and his 8-year-old brother fishing from the banks of the Red River of the North near Selkirk, Man. We thought you would enjoy reading his poem "Desiring."

Desiring

*As I smell the sweet air
And watch the fire,
I sit on a chair
And desire—
A boat
And two guns,
And for my fishing line, a float;
And a pretending horse that runs.*

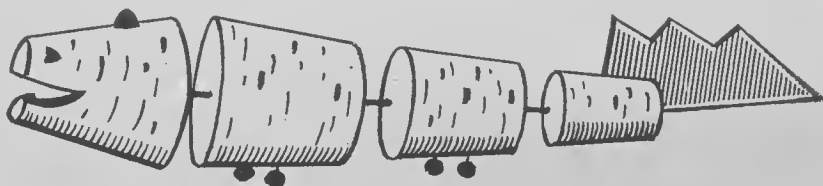
You Can Have Fun with Corks

by MAUDE E. HALLMER

IT'S lots of fun to make animals with corks. Here's how to make a cork alligator.

String corks of different sizes from head to tail with wire or hairpins. Cut a slit in cork tail. Cut a tail from stiff paper, nicked as shown, and in-

sert it in the tail slit. A nick in the cork head for mouth makes a mouth and you can use tacks or beads for eyes and color the nose with crayon. Then insert four tacks for legs. Color or paint the alligator in your favorite color.

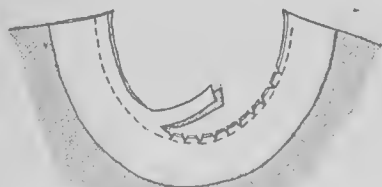


Clip and Save Sewing Hints

Neckline Finishes

Many smart summer styles feature a simply rounded neckline; others feature a detachable collar of white fabric or are made to match the dress. The rounded neckline is generally finished with a shaped facing. Follow these illustrated steps for a professionally smooth finish for your garment.

Shaped Facing



A. Baste facing to garment with right sides together. Stitch in place. Trim the seam and clip into seam allowance on curves.



B. Turn facing to inside. Edge-stitch free edge. Tack into place.

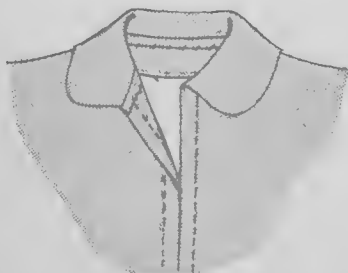
Detachable Collar



A. Stitch two sections of collar together, leaving neck edge open. Trim the seam, turn and press.



B. Cut a bias binding 1" wide and stitch to neck edge of collar in a narrow seam; turn in ends. Turn in free edge of binding and stitch over seam.



C. Sew collar to neck edge, medium dot at shoulder seam and centers matched.



WHO IS THIS MAN?

Here are some clues to help you identify him:

- Born in Corsica.
- He was married twice (Josephine and Marie-Louise)
- He invaded Russia and captured Moscow
- He was beaten by the Duke of Wellington.
- He died in exile on an island.

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2. All monthly prize winners and consolation award winners are eligible for the GRAND PRIZE of \$1,000 CASH.
3. Contest closes midnight June 30th, 1959.
4. Both the monthly prize winner and the Grand Prize Winner will be announced within 10 days after closing.
5. Contestants must be 21 years of age or over to qualify for prizes.
6. Only one entry per family.
7. Employees of Vactric (Canada) Limited, their advertising agency, and their immediate families are not eligible.
8. All entries become the property of Vactric (Canada) Limited.
9. The decision of the judges will be final.

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CG-1

Young People

On the farm and at home

No One Is Quite Like You

You can decide today the sort of person you will be tomorrow

WHAT does personality mean to you? What is it? All of us wonder about ourselves and about our individual personalities. And it is especially important for young people to think about themselves, to help themselves become the sort of person they want to be.

Because individually we're all completely different, even within our families, we need to think not only of what we are, but what kind of personalities we will be as we grow into maturity.

We like Edith Neisser's explanation that "personality isn't something you have or don't have. It is the total you. Your looks and your actions, your feelings and your thoughts, your way of getting along with people, and your way of meeting a problem, your deepest convictions and your passing whims—all these and more, too, are blended to make up your personality. You *are* a personality, and no one is quite like you." It's a good definition, isn't it?

Mrs. Neisser, a family life consultant, has a lot of good advice to help us grow better personalities. All human beings, she says, need to feel loved, appreciated and sure they are "all right" to survive and to remain well-balanced. Every one of us also needs to have a sense of doing something well and opportunities to try something new occasionally.

Without these satisfactions, we are as badly off as if we had insufficient light, air, food or sleep. Each person thrives on different amounts of rest, sunshine and food; and appetites for recognition, for affection, for achieve-

ment and adventure vary from one individual to another.

Your personality grows slowly and steadily during your lifetime. You come into this world with a constitution all your own. Perhaps you were an alert, intense baby from the start; perhaps you were relaxed and placid.

You inherited the color of your eyes and hair, your tendency to be tall or short, slender or stocky from a parent, grandparent or a more remote ancestor. Certain other characteristics and tendencies—chiefly physical ones—were handed down to you through heredity and were yours for keeps, but the give and take between you and your parents, you and your brothers and sisters, you and your surroundings largely shaped the personality that you are.

It develops not only through what your parents and your brothers and sisters, both older and younger, teach you, but from what you take on from other people.

Unknowingly, you copy their tone of voice, gestures and imitate their feelings. Mrs. Neisser explains it this way:

"Remember when you liked to try on your father's hat or your mother's petticoat or the jacket of a visiting relative? Well, you often also 'tried on' the emotions of members of the family. Their joys and their sorrows, their love and their anger probably fitted you more readily than their hats and jackets! Without being aware that you were doing so, you took on as your own, while you were growing up, the attitudes and the



Young people who study their personalities today as a means of improving themselves are making a real investment in future happiness and well-being.

Personality Inventory No. 2

Points to Check	Often	Occasionally	Never? Well, Hardly Ever
Are your feelings easily hurt?			
Do you think other people get better treatment than you?			
Do you show off in company?			
Do you lose your temper readily?			
Do you sulk when you can't get your own way?			
Do you worry about your school work, your health or what people are saying about you?			
If you're disappointed, or must change your plans, do you "go to pieces"?			
Can you forgive and forget?			
Do you daydream about what you want rather than taking steps to get it?			
Do you think people are against you?			
Do you need to see what "everybody else" is doing before you make up your own mind?			

feelings of the persons closest to you. As you took on the feelings of other people, your personality expanded."

She means the personality that is you has evolved from a well-mixed combination of the physical characteristics you have inherited, from your responses to the standards, the hopes and the fears of your own family as well as from the ideals and customs of your community.

As young people you are sufficiently grown up to understand and be interested in making the most of yourselves. In other words, it is for you to decide what kind of personality you really want to be.

YOU will agree with Mrs. Neisser when she says: "A friendly, reliable, flexible and lively personality is an asset no matter what you may be doing throughout your life. In fact, it is the invaluable asset at school, at work, in casual contacts with others and in those intimate, deeply gratifying relationships which marriage and parenthood can bring

to young men and women who are ready for them. It is really worth taking any amount of trouble to become the best personality you have in you to be! You will be living with yourself a long time, and you aren't going to let yourself down!

"Granting that there is room for improvement (and that's the first step toward a stronger, more colorful personality let's see what moves you can take toward being the person you really want to be."

She suggests inventories of your good and your "could be better points" to start your improvement program and makes the comment that you'll get a clearer picture of yourself if you put this down on paper.

We've given you two inventory lists. Be honest, but don't be too hard on yourself!

What do the results of these two check lists tell you about yourself? You might even discuss your findings with your mother, father, or some

Personality Inventory No. 1

Points to Check	Usually	Occasionally	Rarely
I enjoy doing something new.			
I make friends easily.			
I can accept suggestions or helpful criticisms.			
I can be relied upon.			
I can stand up for what I believe is right, even when others disagree with me.			
I try several ways to work out a difficult situation before I give up.			
I like to work with other people.			
I can take responsibility and see it through without feeling I am a martyr.			
I can admit having made a mistake.			
I go out of my way to help others.			

older person in whom you have confidence.

It is extremely important to remember that your personality can be changed, and will change. It is, as Mrs. Neisser comments, an expanding, pliable force that can be influenced. Her example is that you are at once the artist who creates the picture and the picture which the artist paints.

Remember, "you are a fascinating subject. You are well worth your own attention, for it is only through

understanding and paying attention to yourself that you can become the person you want to be."

You have inventoried your present personality by listing your assets and liabilities. The next step is to develop a program that will help you improve that personality. You will find such a program a lasting investment in your future happiness and well-being.—E.F.

(Comments by Edith G. Neisser and charts reprinted from *Blue Print for Health*, Spring, 1959. Copyright 1959, Blue Cross Commission.)

Continued from page 13

SEAWAY TO THE WEST

come to the Lakehead for the purpose of taking grain cargo on a direct movement from Fort William/Port Arthur to overseas destinations. In the first 3 or 4 weeks of the current navigation season some 15 or 20 ocean-going vessels did, in fact, clear from the Lakehead with overseas grain cargoes, and even greater numbers are expected to clear in the balance of the season.

TO obtain full advantage from the direct grain movement between the Lakehead and St. Lawrence ports, it will be necessary to improve and expand grain handling and storage facilities at the ports on the St. Lawrence River. Although some improvements have been made at these ports, the existing storage capacities and unloading facilities, for the most part, are those which were geared to the handling of small canal type vessels. The improvements and additions which have been made are not adequate to accommodate a total grain movement in large upper-lake type vessels and, consequently, during this navigation season, and possibly for the next two or three seasons, a substantial portion of grain will continue to be transferred to canal type vessels. It follows that an immediate and full realization of the cost benefits which will result from the complete elimination of the transfer movement of grain is not possible this year, nor will it be until enlarged and improved grain handling facilities are available on the St. Lawrence River.

ANOTHER development which prevents the achievement of maximum transportation economies on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, has been the decision to impose tolls upon vessels and cargo passing through the facilities of the Waterway. With respect to wheat, the toll charge is nearly one and a half cents per bushel. This tariff is just about equal to the cost of transferring grain from an upper-laker to a canal. Thus the potential saving per bushel, which will result from the elimination of the actual cost of transferring grain, is being sacrificed in its entirety to the offsetting toll charge. Moreover, for the next 2 or 3 years, when a substantial portion of the grain movement will continue to be transferred from upper-lakers to canals, that portion of the grain transferred will continue to bear the cost of the transfer function as well

as the toll charge, which is levied upon all grain moving through the Seaway—transferred or not.

To Western Canadian grain farmers, for whom low transportation costs have been a compelling need throughout the history of the grain industry, it seems unfortunate that one of the major cost benefits which will result from the new Seaway must be sacrificed to the newly imposed toll charge.

The decision of the Canadian and U.S.A. Governments to recover the cost of construction and operation of the Seaway by the imposition of tolls is one that was compelled by political pressures in the United States. It is quite obvious that Congressional approval for U.S.A. participation in the development of the Seaway could not have been obtained without a toll proviso in the legislation. Opponents of the Seaway, with important stakes in other U.S.A. transportation methods and routes, probably reasoned that a tolls structure on the Seaway would effectively discount its competitive efficiency. Unfortunately, the tariff of tolls which has been established will have an important and adverse impact upon Western Canadian grain producers.

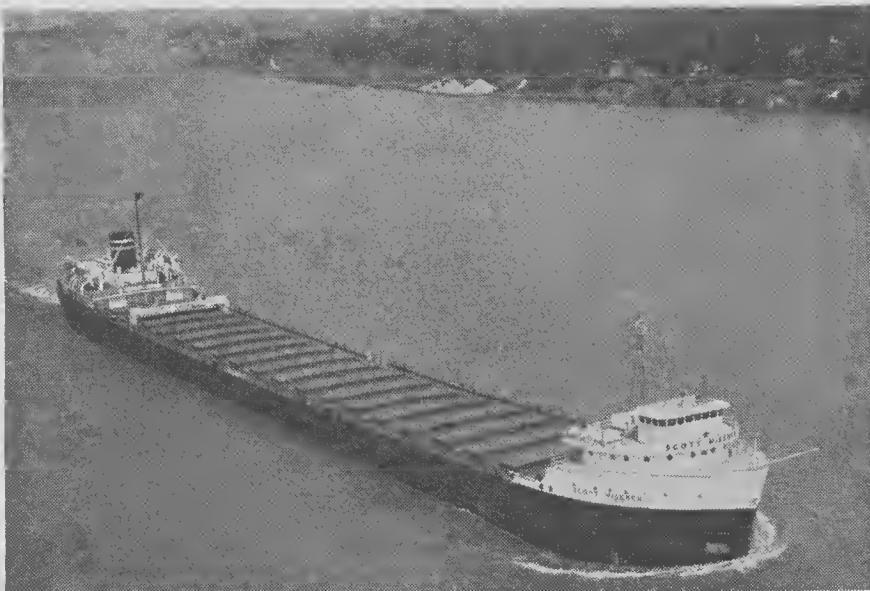
A comparison of U.S.A.-Canadian expenditures on the construction of the Seaway illustrates the illogical nature of the U.S.A. insistence that construction and operating costs must

be recovered by toll charges. The U.S.A. share of the Seaway cost represents an investment of only a little more than a dollar and fifty cents per person of population in that country. Canada's share, however, represents an investment of nearly fifty dollars per person of Canadian population. Despite this imbalance, Canada must regard the decision to impose tolls as a retrograde step which is not in the national interest of either participating country. The possible adverse results of such a policy almost surely outweigh any possible advantage associated with the recovery of an investment of a dollar and fifty cents per person in the United States — or even fifty dollars per person in Canada.

For Western Canadian grain producers, the decision to impose tolls on Seaway traffic is particularly galling. U.S.A. production of grain is heavily subsidized to the producer through high artificial price supports. U.S.A. grain exports are also heavily subsidized in one form or another. As a consequence of these subsidy programs in the U.S.A., transportation costs, including the newly imposed Seaway tolls, are not a direct charge on U.S.A. grain producers. Similarly, transportation costs, including tolls, are of no particular significance for overseas buyers of subsidized U.S.A. grain exports.

Under the Canadian marketing and pricing system, the cost of tolls, like all other transportation costs, must be recovered from the producer in the form of a direct charge against the price which he receives; or they must be recovered from the buyer of grain, thus adversely affecting the competitive position of Canadian grain in overseas markets.

This situation takes on a somewhat ludicrous hue when it is realized that during much of the period of U.S.A.-Canadian negotiations on the matter of Seaway tolls, Canada was protesting vigorously to the U.S.A. concerning that country's disposal program for agricultural goods. While Canada protested the unfairness of unilateral U.S.A. "giveaways," the two countries took a bilateral decision to impose tolls on Seaway traffic — a decision which further enhanced the competi-



This is the Scott Misener, one of the upper-lakers operated by Colonial Steamships Limited, which can now carry grain to the seaports on the St. Lawrence River. It has a capacity for more than 800,000 bushels of grain.

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tive position of U.S.A. grain on world markets.

THE very fact that the Seaway is a joint U.S.A.-Canadian facility has important implications for Western Canadian grain farmers. Previous to the opening of the Seaway section of the waterway complex, U.S.A. grain did not have access to the North Atlantic by a direct U.S.A. water route. In order to reach salt water via the St. Lawrence River, it was necessary for U.S.A. grain to have access to purely Canadian facilities and installations, such as the Lachine Canal and grain elevators at Canadian transfer ports. Obviously, there was no obligation upon Canada to permit the use of such facilities.

With the opening of the jointly sponsored new Seaway, this situation has been radically altered. Ocean-going vessels have as ready access to U.S.A. lake ports as they have to Canadian lake ports. Similarly, U.S.A. lake carriers can now move direct to the deep water ports of the St. Lawrence River; and, obviously, since the Seaway is a joint venture between the two countries, Canada has some obligation to permit the use of at least a portion of its grain handling facilities on the St. Lawrence River for the trans-shipment of U.S.A. grain. This development is bound to have a competitive impact upon Canadian grain, and it is one which Canadian marketing authorities must watch very carefully.

AS experience is gained with the partially improved Waterway, and as it develops to its full potential, the makers of Canadian grain marketing policy will be confronted with challenging propositions, calling for carefully conceived decisions. For some 15 years now, Canada has been marketing wheat under a policy of managed prices. As prairie grain producers know, the Canadian Wheat

Board determines the price at which Canadian shippers and export merchants can acquire wheat for ultimate sale abroad, or in the domestic market.

Previous to the opening of the Seaway, this price management was applied at the export positions on the St. Lawrence River, and at other export positions on the Western and Eastern seaboard, as well as at the port of Churchill. It is quite apparent that the presence of ocean-going vessels as far West as the Canadian Lakehead, creates a degree of competition over the 1,200-mile movement from the Lakehead to the St. Lawrence River, which did not heretofore exist. Until the opening of the Seaway, the physical situation was such that the government marketing agency could quite effectively manage prices as far east as the St. Lawrence River ports. Now the competition arising from carriage in ocean vessels and competition from U.S.A. grain moving over the Seaway, is very likely to compel important adjustments in the managed price policy for Canadian grain.

In general terms, competition is a desirable force in any marketing operation. Almost certainly, competition over the 1,200-mile route of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway complex will compel efficiencies of cost that will improve the competitiveness of Canadian grain in overseas markets. On balance, therefore, prairie grain farmers can rightfully expect benefits, both direct and indirect, from the operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway. But prairie farmers and their organizations should remain constantly alert to the changing conditions which will undoubtedly occur. By keeping informed on such developments, they can be in a position to seek and obtain adequate marketing policies adapted to the changing situation. V

WHAT'S HAPPENING



Manitoba Agricultural Corporation Chairman R. C. McLennan holds the No. 1 farm loan in his hand under the new provincial scheme. He is flanked by corporation directors C. Durston (l.), associate member of MFA, and R. Usick, MFU president. Standing (l. to r.) are directors J. M. Parker, head of Soils and Crops Branch, and J. M. Bell, deputy minister and Corporation vice-chairman.

(Continued from page 5)

of a payment to producers—commonly described as a deficiency payment—rather than to continue the present method of offer to purchase. Such a method would make it possible to withhold payments from commercial organizations operating under the so-called vertical integration plan, or to restrict payments to a specific volume of eggs delivered by any one producer in a given period.

Beef Cattle. The 80 per cent mandatory support price on beef cattle increased from \$17.50 to \$17.80 effective April 1, 1959. In 1958, Good steers averaged \$22.90 per cwt., Toronto market, and the effect of this high price was to increase the 10-year average base price to \$22.28 per cwt. This resulted in the 30-cent increase in the support level.

Lamb. The 80 per cent mandatory support price for Good lambs, live, Toronto market, will be \$19.55 per cwt.—the same as last year.

Wool. The price of wool will be supported again by means of a deficiency payment to the 60 cents per lb. level, or 110.5 per cent of the 10-year average base price of 53.8 cents per lb., basis the average for Western Range Choice 58/60's ½ blood staple, and Eastern Domestic 48/50's ¼ blood staple, f.o.b. Toronto.

Sugar beets. The sugar beet price support on the 1959 crop, will be the same percentage of the 10-year average price as for the 1958 crop, that is 93 per cent. It will be maintained by means of a deficiency payment if necessary, calculated as the difference between the average gross market price for sugar delivered from each producing area and a prescribed price for Alberta sugar of 9.79 cents per lb., for Manitoba sugar 9.26 cents per lb., and for Ontario sugar 7.90 cents per lb.

Soybeans. The soybean price support will be \$2.00 per bushel for No. 2 Grade or better for the 1959 crop. This prescribed price is 87 per cent of the 10-year average price, and 10 cents per bushel below the price support provided for the 1958 crop.

In making the announcement, the Minister pointed out that the United States reduced their support level for this crop by 24 cents per bushel, from \$2.09 for the 1958 crop to \$1.85 for the 1959 crop. This lower support price level reflects the general market outlook for the coming year. V

MANITOBA AGENCY GRANTS FIRST LOAN

The Manitoba Agricultural Corporation, which has been set up by the provincial government to provide working capital for farmers at reasonable rates, has granted its first loan and is now in business. Agriculture Minister Ernie Willis reported that at the end of April, 1,600 farmers had asked for application forms and that nearly 600 had formally applied for loans, indicating the need for such a service. Appraisers have been in the field for several weeks checking land for loan purposes. V

AGRICULTURE DECLINES IN RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

A Survey of Production report just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that while the net value of agricultural production in 1956 was \$2,059 million, or 35 per cent greater than in 1946, the contribution of agriculture to the value of commodity production in Canada in the same 10-year period declined from 23 to 12 per cent of the total.

The net value of agricultural production is calculated by deducting operating expenses (excluding taxes on farm land, net farm rent, depreciation, wages paid to labor and interest on mortgages and other debts) from gross farm production.

Agriculture's share of the net value of output in the provinces in 1956, expressed as a percentage of the total, was as follows: British Columbia 4.1; Alberta 26; Saskatchewan 59; Manitoba 27; Ontario 6.6; Quebec 5.5; New Brunswick 11; Nova Scotia 7; Prince Edward Island 43. V

(Please turn to page 74)

The Tillers

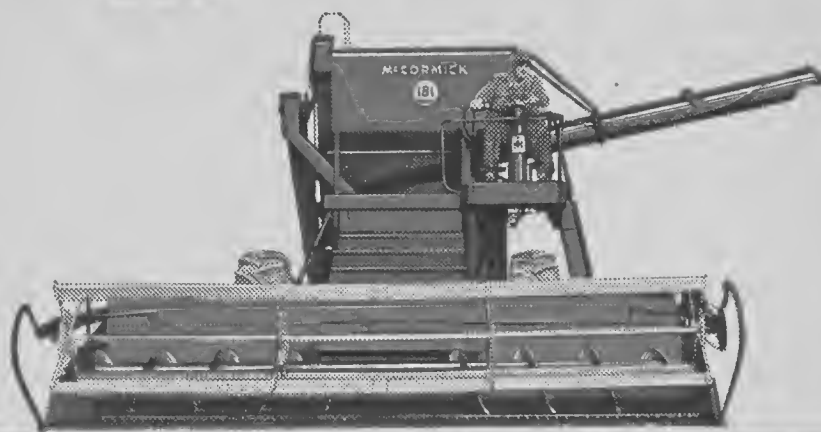
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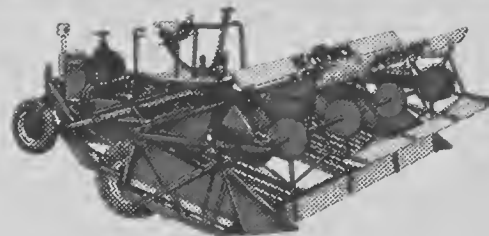
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Here's the grain-saving design and heavy yield capacity of the 181 and 151 in a versatile 10 or 12-footer. Big 58 horsepower IH engine. 28-inch separator.



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Biggest of the 7-footers—has the grain-saving capacity of a 9-footer! Like all McCormick combines, it has 3-point separation and exclusive double-shake cleaning, Pto or engine-drive.



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WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 72)

BRUCELLOSIS
ERADICATION CONTINUES

Another four areas have been declared brucellosis-certified by the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. They are Kings County, N.S., Chateauguay County, Que.; and the rural municipalities of Kett's Springs No. 429 and Sarnia No. 221, Sask. About 58,300 cattle are involved in the four areas, bringing to 658,300 the number in 36 areas that have been certified since the national eradication program was launched in mid-1957. To date, 288 areas have been accepted for testing, and work has been completed in 48 areas. There are another 68 under test at the present time. The number of cattle under supervision approaches the 2 million mark. V

A.I. CONTINUES TO
INCREASE IN ONTARIO

A report from the Ontario Livestock Branch shows a gain of 15 per cent in the number of cattle bred by artificial breeding units in the province during 1958 as compared to the previous year. A total of 410,207 head were bred by sires of 10 breeds. Holsteins and Herefords led the breeds in the number bred artificially. A total of 243,369 Holsteins and 75,395 Herefords were bred by the province's A.I. units in 1958. V

FARM PRICES DROP

A preliminary DBS estimate places the index of farm prices for Canada at 237.4 for March (1935-39=100), 2.3 points below the revised estimate of 239.7 for February, and 3.9 points lower than the March, 1958 index. This decline, the second in succession since the first of the year, is largely attributable to lower prices for cattle, calves and potatoes, which more than offset some increase in prices for poultry and eggs. V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 10)

ity resting with the farmers. When the farmer receives the deed to his land he should solemnly covenant to care for the land. If he fails to use his land properly, he should be legally responsible for the damage done.

To enable farmers to assume their obligation, the Federal Government should develop a national agricultural policy to provide a favorable economic climate for farmers, and should implement a National Soil and Water Conservation Act.

With regard to agricultural policy, the IFUC stated its main purpose should be the protection of the family farm. It should include these major components: A surplus utilization program; deficiency payments and market price supports; a supervised farm credit scheme; control of inflation; and, a tariff policy that will enable export products to be competitive in export markets.

With regard to soil and water conservation, the brief called for the establishment of a Conservation Branch within the Department of Agriculture. Such a Branch would take over the present conservation work of the Department, and maintain close liaison with research activities in the Department and in the universities, as well as with the work of provincial extension services.

The work of the Branch would include: Large and small irrigation projects; drainage and other reclamation projects; water conservation in all its aspects; erosion control such as re-grassing and reforestation of eroded areas; the removal of land from farming and the establishing of pastures and woodlots; and, assisting the individual farmer with his problems, including engineering service and payments where justified for permanent land improvement.

In dealing with the "small farm" problem the IFUC, among other things, called for research to examine the full impact that will be felt in rural communities as a result of changes

in size and method of operation of farms; expanded rural educational facilities so that young people and children will be able to adapt themselves to our changing society and fit into the society if they are not going to stay on the farm; the encouragement of the joint use of machinery and equipment where practical; the purchase of marginal land by the state wherever possible, to be utilized as pasture or woodlot, and to be made available for beef and sheep grazing in the surrounding areas; a counseling service, similar to that provided by VLA, for farmers wishing to reorganize their farm businesses; and, a program designed to assist in credit planning and farm management.

Farm Credit

The IFUC submission to the Government on farm credit urged the establishment of a federal agriculture credit authority.

To enable such an authority to co-ordinate farm credit services effectively, it should be given administrative and supervisory jurisdiction over all programs concerned with farm credit, including the Canadian Farm Loan Act, Farm Improvement Loans Act, Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Act and, insofar as may be appropriate, the credit services now urgently needed to supplement those under the Veterans' Land Act and the Soldiers' Settlement Act.

IFUC proposed that the authority be set up as a separate Crown service body, reporting to Parliament through the prime minister's office.

The proposed authority would establish a mortgage credit division; research and information division; and a division to supervise Farm Improvement Loans Act lendings, to develop other medium and short term credit services and to provide such credit services where they are not available.

It would also establish a farm management supervisory service, train field staff, and encourage the organization of local advisory committees on farm credit, as well as the develop-

LETTERS

(Continued from page 10)

Then, when you plow it, be ready to kill the wild oats, because they will all grow.

I took his advice. I plowed the field in the fall. In the spring I cultivated and prepared the seed bed as usual, but I delayed seeding for a month so that the wild oats would sprout. Then I summerfallowed the field until July and sowed it to buckwheat. To make sure of a thorough kill, I put in a row crop the next year. This was the end of the wild oats. I haven't had any wild oat problem since.

H. CASWELL,
R.R. 3, Port Hope, Ont.

Triplet Calves



Enclosed are pictures of triplet calves born on my farm, December 10, 1958, which I thought you might like to use in your paper. The pictures were taken when the calves were 2 months old. They were born healthy and of normal birth weight. Triplets are born about once in every 6,400 births.

MRS. TOM MARTIN,
Box 96, Grimshaw, Alta.

All Canadian Flag

The very important question of the creation of an all-Canadian flag is certain (?) to be decided upon this year . . .

As 1959 could become one of Canada's most historical years, I feel that a publication like yours . . . should give space to the flag question in order to stir up public opinion . . .

It seems to be a problem to create a flag which would be original and acceptable to each of our 10 provinces and the Northwest Territories. So I am suggesting the following:

A flag of deep pink cloth, upon which would be superimposed, in the upper left corner, a cluster of 10 flowers (one for each province) in natural color, with the words "Canada" and "Forget Us Not" in gold lettering in an appropriate design around the flowers. The inscription "Forget Us Not" could be imprinted on the flag in both English and French. The flower blossoms could be the Myosotis or common forget-me-not, which grows in the wild state throughout our vast land.

No one would hesitate to salute this flag which, in itself, expresses love and peace, two things for which I hope Canada will always stand.

H. J. OSS,
Whitecourt, Alta.

Appreciation

We have been getting The Country Guide for many years now. I specially enjoy your stories. I think they just can't be beat. I also enjoy "Through Field and Wood" and all the interesting information you have in your magazine.

WILLY GULKA,
Aylsham, Sask.

I might mention at this time that although we are summer resort owners and not farmers we enjoy The Country Guide very much. It always contains interesting articles, stories and editorials. The weather forecast is in itself worth more than the subscription price.

MRS. SAMUEL J. PEPPER,
Gravenhurst, Ont.



"My Mom and Pop are arguing in the kitchen whether or not you stay for dinner."

ment of credit facilities that can serve farmers' marketing agencies.

Other recommendations included: Immediate expansion and improvement of the farm mortgage credit service; establishing special terms and credit supervision for mortgage credit to borrowers such as farmers' sons and farmers wishing to expand to a more efficient scale; a farm planning and management service; and extension of guarantees under the Farm Improvement Loans Act to suitable local credit agencies serving the farmers. ✓

AFSA STUDIES INTEGRATION & RESEARCH

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has appointed committees to study vertical integration in relation to marketing and production, and to look into the needs for possible expansion of research work in the gray-wooded soil areas.

The vertical integration committee will make an analysis of the contracts in use, and will invite persons interested or involved in contract operations to make an appearance before it.

The committees associated with the Lacombe and Beaverlodge experimental farms will meet with staff members involved to review work presently underway, and to discuss research for gray-wooded soil areas generally. Plans have been made for committee members to tour experimental projects in the gray-wooded soils area. ✓

LOW INCOME MAIN CONCERN OF OFU

The Ontario Farmers' Union, in a lengthy submission to the Agricultural Marketing Inquiry Committee, established recently by the Ontario Government, stated that its main concern was low farm income. It attributed inadequate income to the following factors:

- Periodic hazards that have been costly to the operator.
- The lack of capital required to make necessary adjustments in the farm plant.
- Tariffs that have discriminated against the farmer.
- The practice of processors of farm products hedging against anticipated surpluses.
- The use of contracting to establish unreasonably low producer prices.
- The indiscriminate exploitation of farm price supports by processors.
- The indiscriminate allotment of production contracts, which have greatly disrupted marketing trends.
- The lack of an adequate pricing mechanism.

The OFU charged that research and extension work in the past have been inadequate and/or misdirected. Consequently, at least some of the mistakes made by farmers have not been entirely their fault, because they did not have the information upon which to make the best decisions. It cited the lack of soil classification work to direct farm planning, and the fact that too much emphasis has been placed on production research while research in marketing has gone begging, as examples of the short-

comings of the research effort. It claimed that the approach of extension workers has been too restrictive and selective, in that the more successful farmers were receiving the help, while not enough effort was being made to get to the people who needed assistance most.

The OFU called on the Committee to:

1. Investigate whether farmers should depend on governments to provide the means of maintaining a realistic income, or should band together and control their output right

through to the consumer to achieve this objective.

2. Press the Federal Government for a National Soil and Water Conservation Act.

3. Give close scrutiny to the problem of inflation.

4. Impress the Ontario Government with the necessity for early clarification of marketing board legislation.

5. Conduct a complete study of all the ramifications of Canadian trade and tariff policy as it affects farmers.

6. Conduct a complete investiga-

tion into all the phases of the process known as vertical integration.

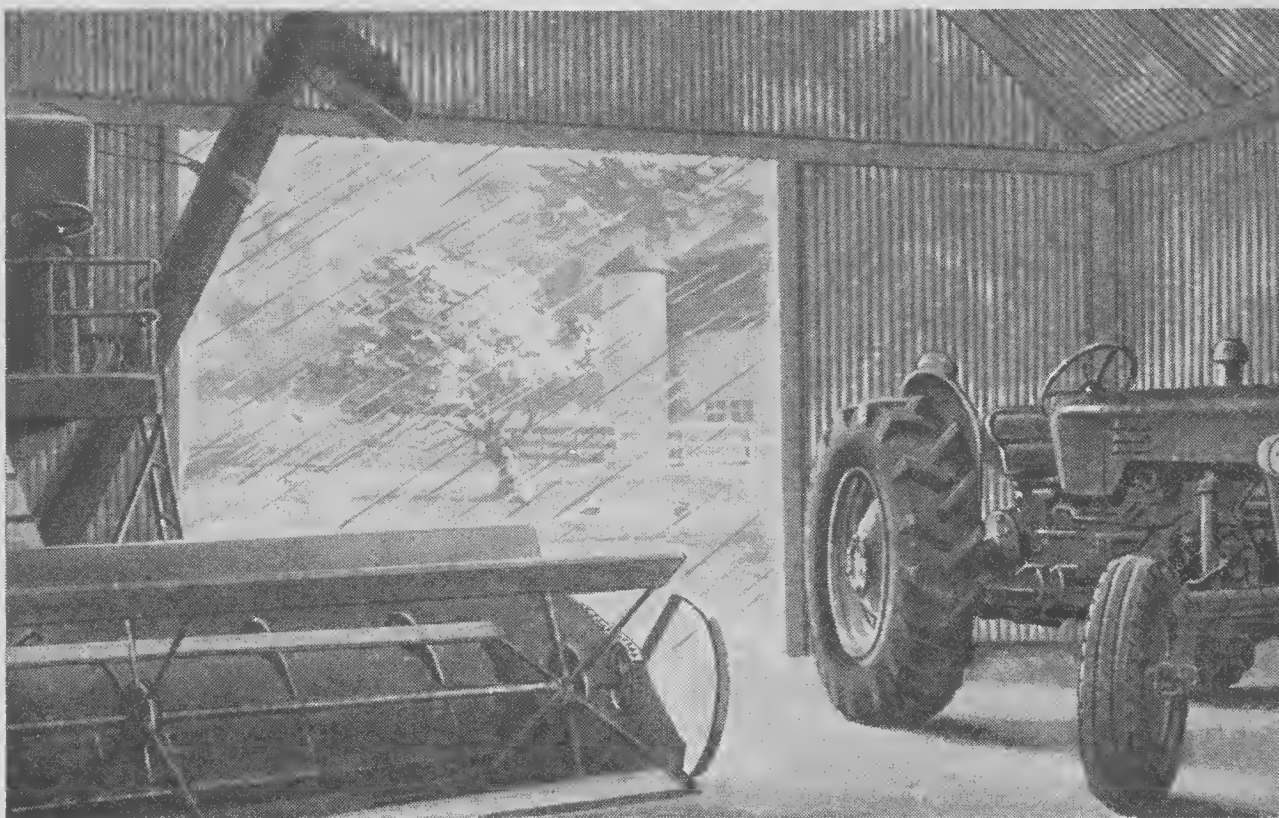
The OFU pointed out that, in its opinion, the objective of farm policy should be the protection of the family-type farm. It strongly denounced contract pricing and vertical integration, and charged that when promoted by processors and retailers, producers were forced to pay the bill of extra promotion and retail costs, and at the same time production patterns were wrecked, causing surpluses at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer.

The submission suggested the farmer can be helped by more favor-

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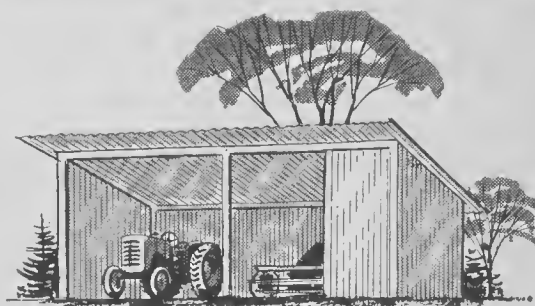
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between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

able credit arrangements, realistic price supports through deficiency payments to producers on a specified volume of production, a realistic extension service, and proper marketing research. V

APPOINT NEW SECRETARY

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Don Meadows to the position of executive secretary of the organization. Born in Minnedosa, Mr. Meadows is a 1957 graduate in agricultural economics from the University of Manitoba. He served for a short time as agricultural representative in the Teulon and Baldur districts, and has recently returned from studying farm organizations and co-operatives in Britain, India, Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Meadows has been closely associated with the MFA for several years, acting as president of the organization's youth committee, and as board member for district three. V

GRAIN DEFICIENCY PAY GETS CONTINUING STUDY

Prairie farmers offered Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his Cabinet their views on his objection to their requests for deficiency payments on western wheat, oats and barley in a 3,000-word brief presented May 26. The Prime Minister, in turn, promised the 15-member delegation representing 10 western farm organizations "continuing consideration" of their demands, which were a follow-up of demands by a 1,000-member delegation in March.

Of the Prime Minister's contention that deficiency payments would tend to impede essential adjustments to changing conditions of technology, the brief claimed that deficiency payments would provide in some measure the cash required to enable the farm operator to continue making the changes necessary for greater efficiency.

It also pointed out that the adoption of new technology is not always a guarantee of lower prices to consumers; and suggested that agriculture should not be the only sector of the economy expected to reduce prices by adopting the new technology when production costs continue to rise. "There is, we believe, ample evidence to show that farmers

must receive an increase in the unit price of the commodities they are producing, if they are to be put in a position where they can make full use of new methods of production as they are developed."

To Mr. Diefenbaker's claim that even with the proposed \$1,500 ceiling, the greatest benefits of such payments would accrue to the larger producer rather than the smaller operator, the delegation replied that application of the deficiency payment principle gave the small farmer the opportunity to increase his production and marketing. It was agreed that some farmers would receive larger payments than others, but because this policy was apparently considered equitable for all farm produce other than grain, the delegation saw no reason why the policy should not also apply to grains.

Referring to the Prime Minister's contention that there would be wide disparity of payments as between municipalities by making deficiency payments on grain, the brief agreed that this would be so, but stated: "We believe that no arguments submitted, indicating wide disparity of payments as between individual farms and areas, have shown anything fundamentally unsound in the deficiency payment principle."

Mr. Diefenbaker's claim that the United States was likely to retaliate if Canada adopted the deficiency payment principle was answered by pointing out that the prices at which oats and barley are offered for sale in Canada are the same for domestic consumers, United States importers, or for export to Europe. "If at the end of the marketing period deficiency payments are paid to the producers of oats and barley, it can have no effect upon the transactions which were concluded months before. We believe that deficiency payments on oats and barley, made on a retroactive basis, cannot be regarded as subsidizing exports, because they would apply equally to domestic sales."

The brief made the point that "the use of deficiency payments to bolster income to the producer allows normal marketing processes to function in both the domestic and export market, and then at the close of the marketing period, after the grain has been sold, and in many instances consumed also, the price to the producer

is supplemented by deficiency payments."

The delegation summarized its views as follows:

1. Deficiency payments, which have the effect of bolstering grain prices, would tend to cure the ills that are directly related to falling grain prices.

2. Deficiency payments on grain would tend to protect the livestock market against serious breaks in prices, owing to too rapid switch to the production of livestock and livestock products.

3. Deficiency payments should not be expected to solve problems caused through crop failure. This is a situation now dealt with through the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and it is hoped that further improvements will be forthcoming when details of the Government's comprehensive crop insurance plan are announced.

4. If the producer's problems occur because of an uneconomic farm size or under-capitalization, then the proposed program of farm credit and consolidation of uneconomic farm units into larger units offers hope of solution.

5. Since the problem facing grain growers is created by an adverse price-cost relationship, the obvious solution is to provide an upward adjustment in grain prices and to control rising costs.

6. Because of the controlling effect of delivery quotas, deficiency payments should not result in increased surpluses of grain, because quotas are related to the volume marketed and not to the volume produced. Weather conditions do more to affect production than any other single factor.

7. It has been suggested that the application of the principle of deficiency payments on grain would involve the Treasury in the expenditure of tremendous sums of money. It is our opinion that these sums may be more fairly considered as an indication of the burden which is presently being borne by one section of the Canadian community alone. It would be much more equitable to spread this burden over the whole community, inasmuch as it would require the transfer of less than one-third of one per cent of the gross national product per year from all Canadians to the group that is now carrying the whole burden. V

Unemployment Insurance For Farm Workers

. . . where does it stand?

THE growing season that is now underway is bound to pose a lot of questions for farmers; for those who need farm labor there is the question of getting the right person, at the right time, to help with farm operations.

For some years now the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has maintained close contact with this farm labor problem; and it has kept in touch with developments regarding unemployment insurance, particularly as this program affected the

ability of farmers to obtain skilled help.

During recent months this problem of farm labor has had more farmers asking themselves why farm workers can't be covered by unemployment insurance. Latterly they have been more vocal in pointing out that the protection and benefits of unemployment insurance often push prospective workers into employment in those industries where they can accumulate insurance benefits.

Unemployment insurance in Canada was born into the war years and became operative in July 1941. The Act was almost rewritten in 1955, and is again in the process of revision as to contributions and wage ceilings. Contributions are made in equal amounts by both the employer and the employee; and, as its share, the Federal Government adds an amount equal to one-fifth of the total contribution from employers and employees. It also pays the cost of administering the Act.

In the beginning, the reason for not including farm workers in the plan was largely one of administration; and early studies indicated that extension of the program to all farm

(Please turn to page 78)

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FARM TRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT MOTOR TRUCKS CRAWLER TRACTORS CONSTRUCTION AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page 76)

workers was not practicable. No one seemed able to determine how the plan could operate for individual farmer-employers; and the Unemployment Insurance Commission considered it might even be preferable for agricultural employment to continue to be non-insurable.

As studies continued four possible ways to broaden unemployment insurance policy to include agricultural workers emerged.

These included: coverage for all workers on a compulsory basis; coverage based on a voluntary agreement between the worker and the employer; a requirement that a farmer agree to provide unemployment insurance to workers who already had an insurance book and wanted to continue contributions; coverage for certain classes and categories of farm workers.

There was definite reluctance to compulsory coverage because most farmers considered this to be simply another tax on agriculture; on the other hand, the Unemployment Insurance Commission claimed that any voluntary program for farm workers would be a violation of the compulsory features of the Act under which industrial workers contributed to the fund.

THERE has been some modification of regulations covering workers who accept farm work, and who have already contributed in insurable employment, but without appreciable effect; and, since 1956, workers in such specialized sections of agriculture as chick hatcheries, poultry farms, egg grading stations and breeding and raising of light horses have been included in the unemployment insurance scheme.

One principal difficulty in extending unemployment insurance benefits to all farm workers stems from the scarcity of such workers as compared with the number of farm employers. For instance, in the industrial sections now covered by the Act there is an average of over 10 employees per employer; in agriculture, there is one farm worker for every three farmers, a situation that is not likely to change. As an example, the 1941 census showed a total of 263,000 farms reporting the employment of paid workers; in 1951 the figure was 230,000; and in 1956 it had dropped to 114,000. As technological advances proceed, this number may be expected to decrease still further.

The most urgent demands for extension of unemployment insurance to farm workers come from such specialized groups as the fruit, vegetable and sugar beet growers. British Columbia apple growers, the Annapolis Valley farmers in Nova Scotia, Western Canada's sugar beet growers and the field crop producers of southern Ontario are among those who find that the lack of unemployment insurance benefits puts them at a decided disadvantage in today's highly competitive labor market.

At the same time, there is still some doubts as to the extent to which individual farmers will support coverage of farm workers on the compulsory basis required in other industries.

Once farm workers come under the wing of the Unemployment Insurance Act, of course, the farmer will have the added responsibilities of obtaining a license as an employer, maintaining proper unemployment insurance records (without which he cannot buy stamps), and making the required weekly contributions for himself and his employees.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has already given consideration to a suggestion from its farm labor committee that agriculture be included among the industries and occupations covered by unemployment insurance on the regular compulsory basis, with two provisions. One suggested that a farmer who lodged with the Commission a declaration in writing that he does not ordinarily employ paid workers for more than a total of 20 man weeks of work in any year may be excluded from the regulation; the other, that any farmer who does not employ insurable workers shall not be included in the regulations.

To meet the needs of the specialized groups, the same committee recommended inclusion of these groups in the unemployment insurance scheme as are industries with which they compete.

As a step toward the inclusion of farm workers in the unemployment insurance scheme, the CFA has now recommended to the Federal Government that it accept for insurable employment all workers in any section of agriculture, or agricultural area with clearly defined boundaries, for whom such a request has been made, supported by such resolution or plebiscite as will satisfy the Unemployment Insurance Commission that

it expresses the wishes of the majority of farmers in such area or section of agriculture.

The Government has indicated that it is in sympathy with the need

for providing unemployment insurance for farm workers in some form, and has the matter under active study. The Federation expects a plan of action to emerge in the near future. V



Rural Route Letter

HI FOLKS:

This being dairy month, I was in my milk house mopping the floor when a shadow darkened the doorway. Having a pretty good idea who the shadow might be, I kept right on mopping.

"Every day," said Ted Corbett, drawing out one of my milk cans and sitting on same, "it gets harder and harder for a free man to operate in this country."

"How do you mean?" I asked, making a mental note to get one of those bulk tanks installed as soon as I could afford it.

"Well, take these here compulsory marketing schemes now. When my father was farming, a man could sell what he wanted to anybody he wanted. But not these days, no sir. They have wheat boards, fruit boards, hog boards, potato boards—in fact, enough boards to build a whole socialist state with. Now I hear we're going to have a board to pool all the milk in this valley. Khrushchev here we come!"

"It's the surpluses," I told him. "If we didn't regulate things, prices would drop so low we'd have to quit."

"If enough quit, there wouldn't be any more surpluses," he pointed out. Ted could never figure how people and governments got themselves into such tangles when a simple solution was always at hand.

"That might be all right for crops," I agreed, "but not for stock. Now a man with a good dairy herd, for instance. It took him a long time to build it up. If he has to get rid of it, the country really loses something. Come the day when a milk shortage develops, there aren't enough herds around to expand production."

"How's this milk price pooling going to work out?" Ted wanted to know.

"Just dandy, in your case," I said glumly, being a trifle bitter about how it was going to affect me. "But I figure it's going to cost me a bit of money."

"How's that?"

"Well, just take the milk plant in town as an example. Suppose the majority of people who work there decide they aren't getting a fair share of the plant payroll, so they vote to have a general hourly rate of pay worked out which would apply to everybody. That way, only the ones who put in more hours would make more money. Of course, the company might have to take to rationing out the work some, because everybody would start rustling to get in a bit of overtime. And there's the top brass, they might be just a little unhappy about giving up their choice spots on the payroll. But for the majority, the scheme would be real popular. All the money would be pooled, and each one would get equal value."

"How would this favor me?" Ted wanted to know.

"Because I sell all my milk to the dairy for home delivery," I said, "while yours goes to the plant to make cheese and butter."

"Say, that's right," he said, brightening. "Maybe there's something to this pooling after all. No offense, mind, but I never did think it was fair that you got about two dollars a hundred more for your milk than I did."

Of course, I didn't tell Ted of the building and cleaning up he'd have to do to qualify for the fluid market. It still rankled a bit that he might get the same money from that searecrow herd of his that I got from my registered Jerseys.

Yours,
PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG



Make Your Own

Flower Boxes

by C. RAYMOND

ATTRACTIVE flower boxes are easy to make. For the window-box type (A), make the ends first, add the bottom board, allowing to extend beyond the edges of the ends, and then plane off the excess on the slope of the ends. Add the sides, allowing them to extend slightly above and beneath the ends, plane to produce an even top and bottom surface.

For both A and B use 6-penny non-rusting nails for fastening, and decay-

resistant or preservative treated lumber, 1" thick. Flower decorators are drawn as shown, using 1" squares as guides, on $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood. Cut them out with a coping saw, paint them, and fasten to the box with $\frac{7}{8}$ " brads.

For Box B make the ends first. Draw the shape of the sloping legs, and drill the 2" hole before sawing out the leg shapes. Mark off the recesses for the side boards, using a side board as a guide, and saw each end carefully to match.

Assemble by adding the bottom; then the two sides. Bore about six $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes in the bottom of each box for drainage.



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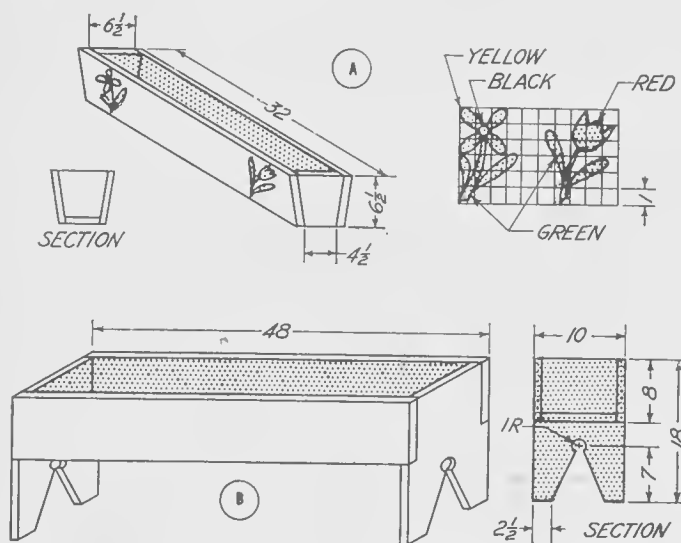
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Lawn Bird Feeder

by C. RAYMOND

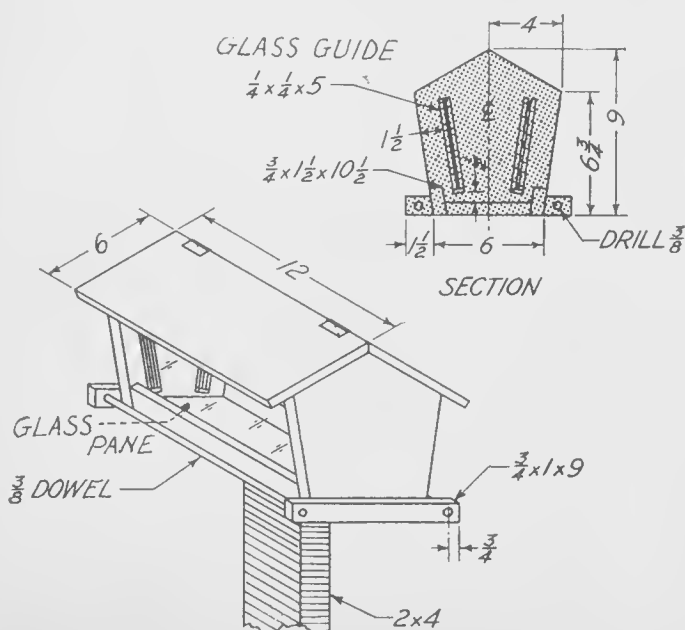
THIS feeder makes an attractive lawn decoration. Cut the ends, as shown, first drawing a pattern on a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 10" lumber. Attach the glass guides with $\frac{7}{8}$ " brads.

Next, cut the roof pieces and bevel the mating edges to fit snugly. Then add the sides, beveling the bottoms to flush with the bottoms of the end pieces. Assemble the ends, sides and

one top member. The top is placed temporarily. Use 4-penny finishing nails.

Add the bottom, beveling it to fit between the sides. Then add the perch supports; insert the dowels, securing them with $\frac{7}{8}$ " brads.

Remove the temporary top, and join the top pieces with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " butt hinges. Insert glass, and add the top, nailing one piece to the ends. Mount the feeder, with 3" wood screws, to a 2" by 4" treated or decay resistant post.



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